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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in Central Asia—Russians Within Three Days' March of Khiva.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Daily News* has the following late intelligence of the progress of the expedition against Khiva. The united Orenburg and Mangyshak columns, on the second inst., captured Kilaf, only three days march from Khiva. General Kaufmann, with the Tashkend column, had arrived at Chraki, about the same distance east of Khiva.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* says the Tchikaslar detachment has returned to Krasnovodsk, having been compelled by want of water and want of water. The Khan of Bokhara had acted in a most friendly manner towards the Russians.

German Parliament Closed.

BERLIN, June 25.—Prince Bismarck to day closed the session of German Parliament. He said he was commissioned to express the regret of the Emperor at his absence, through indisposition, from which, however, he was glad to say his majesty was surely recovering.

Affairs in Spain—Abolition of Slavery in Cuba—Trouble in Barcelona.

MADRID, June 25.—The Colonial Department is preparing a new bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba without injury to the interests of owners. A Colonel commanding a detachment which was defeated in the recent engagement with Carlists has been arrested and thrown into prison.

BARCELONA, June 25.—Fresh disturbances have occurred at Barcelona. There was firing between the soldiers and citizens all last night. The troops were all removed from the suburbs to-day, and a cordon of police established between it and the city to prevent further collision.

The Carlists Deny Defeat.

LONDON, June 25.—The Carlists deny the truth of the report that the united bands of Elio, Olio and Dorregaray have been defeated, and claim, on the contrary, that Elio has been signally and totally captured 2,000 Republicans at Barranca.

Confirmation of the Carlist Defeat.

N. Y. Herald Special.]

MADRID, June 25.—An engagement took place between the Carlists and Republicans at Estella on the 21st. The Republicans under Portilla occupied a good position in the mountain above Olazacia and Carruga, and Nouvillas's column was leaving for the Sierra Acadia. The Carlists under Olio, while retreating in the direction of Portillas's position, were received by Portilla's main force, which killed six hundred and wounded three hundred. The Republicans lost four killed and sixty wounded. Olio's command separated from Dorregarray and were flying in all directions. They will probably reunite at Yesa. Castella, Dorregaray and the General in Chief are in close pursuit.

War Material from England for Carlists.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch from Plymouth states that the ship Queen of the Seas sailed to-day with nine thousand rifles and one million six hundred thousand cartridges. The ship is alleged, and intended to transhipment at sea to the steam yacht Deerhound. The Customs officers succeeded in stopping the latter, but found themselves powerless to detain the Queen of the Seas. The Deerhound was the yacht which rescued Capt. Semmes, and the crew of the privateer Alabama when she was sunk by the Kearsarge.

Ministerial Crisis in Italy.

ROME, June 25.—Another Ministerial crisis is threatened. The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 153 to 152, rejected the financial proposition of the government to proceed with the discussion of the financial bill. When the vote was announced Signor Lanza, President of the Chamber, said he would communicate with the King and inform the House to-morrow what course should be taken.

Signor Lanza has telegraphed the King, who is in Turin, advising him to summon Minghetti and the Deputies for consultation with a view to the formation of a new Cabinet.

The French and Austrian governments have addressed friendly obs rvations to Italy with reference to the execution of the law abolishing religious corporations. The *Opinione* denies the truth of the rumor that Austria and France have formed an alliance against Italy, and declares that such an alliance, should they become necessary for the defense of her national independence.

Paris and the Shah of Persia.

PARIS, June 25.—The city journals are indignant at the refusal of the municipality to vote money for the Shah's reception. The government will probably ask the Assembly to make an appropriation for the purpose.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, June 25.—The Great Eastern reports at noon yesterday in longitude 43.14, with 1,373 miles of cable paid out; all well.

PARIS, June 25.—The rumor on the Bourse that Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance, is about to tender his resignation to President MacMahon, distutes rentes, which are quoted at 55.

LONDON, June 25.—A special published here reports that General Nouvilas, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army of the north and several companies of his command have been captured by the Carlists near Pampeluna.

CUBA, June 25.—The militia barracks in this city were broken into last night and several stand of arms taken. A number of arrests have been made of persons suspected. The telegraph wire between London and Kinsale had been cut.

LONDON, June 25.—Despatches laden with arms for the Carlists in Spain, have been detained at Plymouth by the Customs authorities.

PARIS, June 25.—The police have arrested Ernst Picard, administrator, and M. Raphael, member of the Commune.

LONDON, June 25.—At the banquet given the Shah at Greenwich this evening, the Prince and Princess of Wales and seven hundred guests were present. Brief speeches were made expressive of the warmest cordiality.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne to-day, the race for the Northumberland plate was won by Falkland. Prodigal was second and Clearwell third. Twelve ran.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—The steamships Australia, City of Montreal and Hermann, from New York, Hibernian, from Quebec, and Austrian, from Baltimore, have arrived safe.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 25, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92⅞, for account 92⅞@93; American Securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; 5-20s 67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 92⅜; Erie, 49¾. Turpentine 35s@35s 3d.

PARIS, June 25.—Rentes 55 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 25.—5-20s, 92, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 8⅞d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. July and August delivery from New Orleans 9 15-16d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn 30s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 25.—Refined petroleum 39 francs.

CRIMES.

Suicide of a Clerk—Wife Murder Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JEFFERSON, OHIO, June 25, 1873.

Alonzo Morgan, clerk in the freight office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, at Geneva, committed suicide on the evening of the 23d inst., with a revolver. He left a note stating that poor health was the cause.

A Geneva resident endeavored to shoot himself with a similar weapon on the same day, when excited by liquor, but the ball fortunately failed to enter his head.

The jury in the Sylvester Brown wife murder trial were empanneled last evening. The case will probably not be finished during the present week, as was anticipated.

The Walworth Patricide Trial—Plea of Self Defense.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A jury having been obtained in the Walworth case, Assistant District Attorney Rollins opened for the prosecution, reviewing the details of the tragedy and saying that the defendant had traveled three hundred miles to commit the crime. The testimony for the prosecution has begun. The prisoner is attended by his mother and younger brother.

The prosecution proved the killing, and rested their case. Mr. Beach then opened the case, foreshadowing the defense, by stating that it would be proven that the prisoner did not fire until his father had placed his hand inside his breast, as to draw the pistol, which his son knew he always carried, and which he had reason to suppose he would fire in consequence of his numerous fireats.

Pushed off a Railroad Train and Killed.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 25.—Two men named Joseph Shipley and Walter McGuire had an altercation on the Atlantic and Great Western train this morning near Warren, Ohio. Being separated in the car, they went on the platform, when Shipley pushed McGuire off the train, which was running at a high rate of speed, and McGuire was instantly killed. Shipley was arrested in Cleveland and taken to Warren. Both men were under the influence of liquor.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The case of James A. Coe, charged with committing frauds to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, came on for trial in Boston yesterday in the Superior Criminal Court. Benjamin F. Butler, one of the counsel for the prisoner, made an unsuccessful effort to have the indictment quashed, and the trial is proceeding before a jury.

At Middletown, New York, a fire yesterday destroyed Babcock, Fuller & Co.'s hat factory. Loss $50,000, covered by insurance.

Washington's Headquarters, at Morristown, N. J., were sold by auction yesterday, and purchased by ex-Governor Randolph, W. Y. Lidgerwood, George Halsey and General N. Halstead, for $25,000. The intention of the purchasers is to hold it for the State until the Legislature meets, when, if so desired, they will transfer it without profit.

Arrived steamships Europa, from Glasgow; Java, from Liverpool; and Atlanta, from Hamburg.

The Hon. M. C. Trent, ex-member of Congress, dropped dead in the Mansion House, Manch Chunk, Pa., at six o'clock last evening, from heart disease.

The alumni of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., at a meeting yesterday, passed a resolution condemning the action of the faculty and trustees in their opposition to secret societies, by a vote of two to one.

The nineteenth biennial festival of the United Turners Association of North America commences at Cincinnati to-day, to continue four days. The German parts of the city are already decorated with American and German flags and evergreens, presenting a holiday appearance.

The sixth game in the series of the International Billiard Tournament at New York was played yesterday afternoon by Maurice Daly and Cyrille Dion, the former winning, the score being—Daly 500; Dion 150. The seventh and eighth games were played in the evening by Deery and Garnier and Ubassy and Joe Dion. The winners were Garnier and Ubassy.

The Commencement of the National Deaf Mute College, in Washington city, took place yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Columbian Institute. One of the remarkable features was a salutatory delivered orally by David H. Carroll, of Ohio, who is entirely deaf, but succeeded to speak with almost perfect distinctness. The valedictory was delivered by Valiantington Hallaway, of Indiana, who has also learned to articulate.

Eight jurors were obtained in the Woodhull case, at New York, yesterday, when the panel was exhausted. A fine of $500 was ordered against delinquent jurors, and a panel of 300 ordered for to-day.

John J. Walsh was arrested at New York yesterday under one of the "ring" indictments, and bailed in $10,000.

The National Electric Medical Association, assembled in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. Gov. Noyes delivered the address of welcome. President C. E. Miller, of Boston, delivered his annual address. Various papers on important subjects were read and discussed.

An Iowa farmer whose cow was bitten by a mad dog sold her to a butcher at once.

POLITICAL.

Iowa.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

DES MOINES, June 25.—The Republican State Convention met to-day and nominated Gov. C. C. Carpenter, by acclamation, for re-election. Hon. John Dysert was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, on first ballot, receiving 400 out of 696 votes cast. Col. Alonzo Abernethy was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. M. Beck for Judge of supreme court, by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles of the Republican party; that, not resting on its past achievements, it claims the party of the present, and propose to keep it as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave, and protected him from the oppression of the slaveholder; it will be defended by the party, said it does not protect all; pays from all forms of oppression, whether by unjust combinations of capital, or whatsoever kind of oppression there may be; insisting upon the right and duty of the State to control the railroads in the interest of the people, and that the interests should have the best and cheapest means of transportation; favors the reduction of the national and incumbent official, whether he be a candidate on our own or any other ticket."

General.

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The New York *Tribune* and other journals, in and out of the State, who argue that Gen. Butler will not be hindred from stepping to the front in Massachusetts, will see a great many things happen before their wishes are gratified. The political experience of the *Tribune* during the last year has bewildered and demoralized it, and make it utterly incapable of judging the state of the feeling in Massachusetts—otherwise it would never have indulged in such a despairing wail. The strength of Butlerism in this State lies upon the surface. It has possession of a good deal of patronage, and has control in all parts of the State, who manage to keep themselves before the public and to send abroad with the help of their opponents, exaggerated ideas of their importance. But at home, among Republican men, who know politics a something more and better than a traffic in offices and contracts, the strength of this element in our politics is pretty well understood. Republicans of this sort constitute a large proportion of the voting population. They have nothing nearer in common with the demoralizing and corrupting tendency which gets under the name of Butlerism, and certainly they do not fear it. We believe they are strong enough, if they are united to nominate and elect a Governor without the help of any other combination; and that when the time for definite action comes they will be prepared for it.—*Boston Traveller.*

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In Fairview township, York county, there are yet living four soldiers of the war of 1812; John Sutton, aged eighty; George Traver, aged seventy-nine; Nancy McDaniel, about eighty, and William Naylor, dage eighty-four years. Mr. Naylor shouldered his own gun and joined the army at Baltimore in 1812. He walked a distance of three and a half miles last fall and this spring to deposit his vote, and is still remarkably active for one of his years. He had four sons in the late war, one of whom fell at Lookout Mountain. Mr. Naylor had made application to join the Union army, but was refused admission into the ranks on account of his old age. He insisted then that one of his little boys should take his place, in the capacity of a drummer, but the request was also refused, as the lad was too small, and Mr. N. had already done nobly in furnishing material for the Union army.

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THE MODOCS.

The Commission to Commence its Labors After the Fourth of July—Movements of Troops.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The following dispatch has been received from Yreka: Col. Elliot, First Cavalry, and Major Curtis, Judge Advocate, arrived here last night and proceeded to Fort Klamath this afternoon. Col. Elliot will be the senior officer on the Military Commission to try the Modocs, as Col. Robert Grandon, Twenty-first Infantry, has been excused on account of illness. The Commission will probably not commence work until after the Fourth of July, and it is thought it will take about six weeks to conclude its labors. In the meantime it is probable Mason's battalion of the Twenty first Infantry, with Captain Miller's battery, Fourth Artillery, will march to Van Conver via Camps Warren, Harney and Fott Walla. Colonel Mendenhall, with the rest of the artillery companies, will probably return to San Francisco via Fort Crook. Hasrouah's light battery and two companies of the Twelfth Infantry will remain at Klamath until the Modocs are disposed of.

THE CHOLERA.

The Reports From Nashville, Memphis and Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, June 25.—Twenty-five deaths from cholera to-day, of which fourteen were white as reported. Specials from Gallatin reports the disease on the increase.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—Three deaths from cholera were reported at the Health office to-day. All fears of the disease becoming epidemic have disappeared.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—Fourteen cholera interments to-day. There was a cold rain this afternoon.

CASUALTIES.

Coal Train Conductor Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, June 25, 1873.

T. C. Ward, a coal train conductor on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, in attempting to jump on his train while in motion, fell under, was run over and instantly killed near Niles this morning. He was a young man, unmarried.

Connecticut Judicial Elections.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25.—The Senate to-day elected George C. Woodruff, Sidney B. Beardsley and John J. Penrose, Judges of the Superior Court. The election is in accordance of the previous caucus nominations, by which Amos S. Treat, Roland Hitchcock and Levi B. Bradley were made candidates. Governor Jewell, Judge Dwight W. Pardee and James Phelps, of the Superior Court, to the Supreme Court benches. The House has re-enacted the usury law, previously passed in the Senate, fixing the rate of interest at seven per cent. per annum.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Boiler Explosions Commission.

Increased Congressional Pay.

New American Trade Dollar.

South Carolina Financial Matters.

Indians Off Their Reservations

An Expression from Gen. Sherman.

Official Report of the Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1873.

The Boiler Explosion Tests.

The Board of Commissioners to inquire into the causes of steam boiler explosions organized to-day by the election of Supervising Inspector General Smith as President. A number of letters from gentlemen residing in different parts of the country, respecting the theories of steam boiler explosions, were read and filed for future reference. Two committees were appointed to consider and report a plan of operations, and also the instruments to be used in making experiments. The gentlemen appointed on these committees were, for the Western waters, Commissioner Crawford, chairman, and Supervising Inspector Devling; Eastern waters, Commissioner Copeland, chairman, and Supervising Inspectors Town and Wrenshaw. The subject of steel as metal for steam boilers will receive a large share of investigation, and it is proposed to give steel not ers every possible test. From the nature and extent of the business before them, the sessions of the Board will be likely to extend into next week.

Congressional Salaries.

It has been ascertained at the Treasury that, with the exception of the members of the House of Representatives whose election is contested, and about a half dozen others, every member of the Forty-third Congress, including a number who returned the back pay, have drawn their salaries at the new rate of $7,500 per annum. This would seem to indicate that the talk about returning to the reprobate rate is not very seriously considered. The winter's clause of the Appropriation bill authorized members of the new Congress whose election was undisputed to draw any pay due them from time to time during the interval from March to December. The first quarter expired on June 4th.

The New Trade Dollar.

Information has been received from Mexico that the Congress of that country has repealed its law establishing the new United States trade dollar and has provided for the return to the old eagle dollar of that country, familiarly known as the Mexican. The object of this is to off-set the circulation of the American trade dollar in China and Japan.

Affairs in South Carolina.

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, arrived in this city to-day and will sail from New York for Europe next Wednesday. The Senator states that he did not think the present Supreme Court of South Carolina would order the mandamus prayed for by Morton, Bliss & Co., to compel the payment of the interest on the bonds held by them. The people are considerably excited on the subject, and will oppose by every possible means the collection of which they have reason to believe are not honestly due. He speaks in very flattering terms of the condition and prospects of his State. The people, with their hands, are getting along very harmoniously and the acrimony of party and race has fast disappearing.

Indian Troubles Foreshadowed.

Recent dispatches from the Indian country relative to the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arrapahoes betoken, if their reservations are not relieved at the September term of the Supreme Court, that the Secretary of War by Gen. Sherman with the following characteristic endorsement: "Headquarters of the Army, June 14, 1873. Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. These Indians have been solemnly made whom Santanta and Big Tree are to be turned over. I have no more faith in their keeping them in leave in the prairie wolves. As I once risked my life to test their sincerity, I do not propose to expose others to like danger. I hope the Indian Bureau will manage them without the aid of the army. [Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, General."

Free Delivery System.

In addition to the list of postoffices to have the benefits of the free delivery system after July 1, 1873, published in the COMMERCIAL of June 10, 1873, the Postmaster General has officially ordered the establishment of the system at the following offices: Columbus, Ohio, ten carriers; Dayton, Ohio, seven carriers; Omaha, Nebraska, four carriers; Covington, Kentucky, four carriers; Worcester, Mass., six carriers, and Kansas City, Missouri, eight carriers. This makes thirteen new offices.

Free Delivery System.

The following postoffices have been established in Pennsylvania during the week: Coyle, Butler county, Butler to Sarverville, Butler eight miles northwest; Lime Valley, Lancaster county, Lancaster to May; Wockameron, Bucks county, Doylestown to Perkiomen; Silverville, Columbia county, Bloomsburg agent, H. H. Wison, Harrisburg to Altoona, vice Bumbaugh, transferred.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1873.

THE VIENNA COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Jackson S. Schultz has been requested to remain as United States Commissioner at Vienna, but in the event of his retirement, Judge Hilton, of Canada, will be his successor. It would be no surprise, if, as stated, Minister Jay's official life should be terminated at the close of the Exposition. The facts known here that when he was appointed, about four years ago, he said he desired to remain abroad only about half that time. His retirement will be voluntary, without any intimation from the administration in that direction.

UNITED STATES COURT EXPENSES.

The First Comptroller has issued a circular to the several United States Marshals, announcing where the expenses of United States Courts, incurred during the present fiscal year, are in excess of the appropriation, which is now entirely exhausted. This will prevent the settlement of all accounts for services in the fiscal year until additional means are obtained. In all probability a deficiency bill for this purpose will be passed at the next session of Congress.

IMPORTANT PENSION ORDER.

The Commissioner of Pensions has promulgated the following new and important order: On and after the first of July next examinations for original increase cases will be suspended by the Pension Office until the biennial examination, which takes place on the 4th of September next. Medical examinations, however, will continue in special cases, so that no applicant may suffer loss as to the commencement of payment of the pension by reason of medical examination. Meantime all original cases on the files will be considered and disposed of so far as evidence will warrant.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Advices from the leaders of the McEnery party in Louisiana say if there is to be a new election in that State they desire it to be exclusively under the control of the Federal government, and assert that if Governor Kellogg and his associates are allowed in any way to control or even intermeddle with it the friends of McEnery and opponents of Kellogg will have nothing to do with the election.

RESOLD PAYING THE GRAND AWARD.

It has been ascertained in official quarters that some progress has already been made by the British government in paying the Alabama arbitration award, a part of the means for doing so being already in this country in the form of five-twenty bonds purchased by Earl Russell, and which on the 6th of September, the payment falling due on that date.

The Condition of the Crops—Synopsis from the June Report of the Agricultural Department—The Average of Wheat—The Staple Cereal in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—The Corn, Oats and Rye Crops—Grass and Pasture—Fruits—The Cotton Crop.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1873.

The Agricultural Report, for the month of June, 1873, will contain the following valuable information relative to the condition of crops:

WHEAT CROP.

The returns for the month of June show that of 76 counties reporting in regard to winter wheat, 28 report an average equal to that of last year; 153 an increased and 297 a diminished acreage. Of 300 counties reporting spring wheat, 172 report an increased acreage; 77 an acreage equal to that of the previous year, and 51 a decrease. In New England, Maine reports a decrease of 10 per cent., Vermont 24 per cent., and Massachusetts 3 per cent. in winter wheat. In spring wheat Maine reports one last year except Maine, where the increase is 5 per cent. In the Middle States the acreage of winter wheat is reported equal to that of last year in Delaware and Pennsylvania report a decreased acreage of spring wheat amounting to 5 per cent. In the South, Georgia is the only State reporting spring wheat; the acreage here decreased 7 per cent.; the acreage of winter wheat is reported 22 per cent. in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, 3 and 11 per cent. in Texas. North of the Ohio river the acreage of wheat has increased to some extent, while that of spring wheat exhibits a very considerable falling off. The percentages of winter and spring wheat, respectively, are, in Ohio, 102 and 85; Michigan, 105 and 109; Illinois, 94 and 127; Wisconsin, 104 and 101. Indiana reports an average of 97 per wheat and makes no returns of the spring sowing. West of the Mississippi river the percentages are as follows: Minnesota, 102 and 134; Iowa, 93 and 121; Missouri, 93 and 100; Kansas, 97 and 141; Nebraska, 101 and 173. On the Pacific coast California reports 111 and Oregon 100 for winter.

Upon a careful estimate of all the conditions of growth as yet apparent, the wheat prospect is at least as favorable as at this time last year, while the yield was estimated at 250,000,000 bushels. With equally favorable conditions from the remainder of the season, a crop of 250,000,000 bushels may be expected.

THE WHEAT CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Clinton, very promising. Westmoreland, much winter-killed; growth very uneven. Washington, winter-killed to some extent, but early rains pushed it forward, causing it to stool much better than for several years. Union, winter wheat looks remarkably well. Montgomery, very promising. Chester, doing well wherever there is a good stand. Berks, looks remarkably well. Bucks, looking unusually well. Northumberland, looks unsafe. Lancaster, prospect for a good crop all over the county. Unfavorable beginning to snow well. Spring wheat very backward on account of the cold. Wet spring. Lycoming, looking remarkably well. Greene, winter very hard on wheat. Spring favorable. Fulton, very seriously injured by the fly, which has not been so bad for many years.

OHIO.—Gallia, bad stand generally, but some very good; considerable lodging. Jackson, never looked better. Athens, short crop of winter wheat sown on account of dry fall; crop now promising. Warren, grains excellent. Carroll, went better than was expected. Sandusky, winter wheat badly injured by the fly. Adams, wheat has thickened up very rapidly, and is now heading out.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Mercer, wheat badly frozen; crop cannot be anything like an average. Jackson, winter wheat badly frozen, but improving under the weather and cloudy spring. Braxton, winter hard on all varieties except the Fultz, which stands remarkably well; prospect now decidedly favorable. Wirt, looks well. Pendleton, fine weather bringing out the small grain. Monroe, frozen out in the winter, much injured by frost. Mineral, badly frozen out. Hancock, badly winter killed. Pocahontas, winter wheat fine on uplands.

THE CORN CROP.

The report will not give the area of corn, as it is too early. The crop is reported:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Washington, very backward. Many now replanting because of cut-worms; in some fields the dry spell killed the sprouts before they came up. Lancaster, very irregular start; the most of it had to be replanted. Lawrence—The dry weather is injuring the crop materially. Armstrong, planted the second and third time.

OHIO.—Mercer, late corn planting. Miami, corn mostly up and in good condition. Gallia, the worst corn prospect for many years. Defiance, not much planted. Wyandot, about half the corn planted, and much requires replanting on account of bad seed. Champaign, corn prospect poor, much requiring to be replanted. Adams, corn late planted, but growing finely.

OATS.

An increased acreage of oats, and a condition above average is reported in the majority of the states. The greatest enlargement of acreage is in Louisiana, 31 per cent. above the previous year. The greatest decrease is in Ohio, 27 per cent. The other States showing a decreased acreage are: Rhode Island 1 per cent.; New Jersey, 8 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 2 per cent.; Delaware, 8 per cent.; Maryland, per cent.; Tennessee, 1 per cent.; Michigan, 5 per cent.; Indiana, 10 per cent.; Illinois, 15 per cent.; New York and Massach

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873.

THE meeting called to form a Board of Trade for this city is to meet at City Hall to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M. We hope to see a full attendance of Pittsburgh merchants and manufacturers.

THE Chicago *Times*, an old-tim Democratic organ, probably with its eye on the Democratic County Convention held in this city on Tuesday last, calls the Democratic party "an unburied old nuisance." That is just what it proved to be, here. For evidence thereof see the Pittsburgh *Post*.

THERE is no telling what important results may come from the "private and confidential" conference of the "Liberal" Republicans of New York. For this reason we now state that the conference aforesaid will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York city, to-morrow, instead of at Sharon, N. Y., as we announced on Monday.

WHITELAW REID delivered the annual address at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, a few days since; and the telegraph informs us that at a meeting of the Directors held just afterwards they took up the question of discontinuing the University on account of lack of funds. Are we to regard these two events in the light of cause and effect?

THE Philadelphia *Age* denounces LEWIS C. CASSIDAY with great bitterness, and refuses to regard him as a Democrat. CASSIDAY has always been an active member of the Democratic party in that city, and was elected by it as one of its representatives in the Constitutional Convention. We tremble for the unity of the party when such brilliant lights can be thus ruthlessly put out. The next thing we will hear will be of MOORE reading the Pittsburgh *Post* out of the party as an organ of the "ring."

WHENEVER a Democratic editor runs short of political material, he has two resources always at hand—he can either abuse Gen. HOWARD, or call GRANT a drunkard. Some of the Western Democratic papers are now harping on this last string, and are singing the old, old tune, to the refrain that GRANT was drunk on his late visit to Chicago. Poor fellows! It is all the amusement they have; and it seems to us idle to follow them up by denying what they know to be false. The mire, it is true, is a dirty place; but a pig is never contented unless wallowing in it.

NEWSPAPER specifics for epidemics are proverbially unsafe and unreliable; but the following is prescribed by the New York *Journal of Commerce* as infallible. It is, that paper says, "an absolute specific for the prevention of Asiatic cholera if taken when the looseness of the bowels is first noticed, and is good at any stage of the disease."

Tinct. Opii,	
" Capsici,	
" Rhei co,	
" Menth pip,	
" Camphi,	
Mix equal parts each.	

As already explained, it consists of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium, Cayenne peper, rhubarb, peppermint and camphor, and the doses is ten to thirty drops in two or three teaspoonfulls of water.

NOT long since the Pittsburgh *Post* said that "all the Democratic party has to do is to preserve its organization intact and its principles as they always have been," and we judge from that paper of yesterday that the party in this county has been doing that rather in excess of the usual Democratic style. It says:

"The Democratic County Convention yesterday was marked by more disgraceful conduct than has ever before been witnessed in a Convention of the party in this county. The Chairman, who was also a candidate for delegate, made himself conspicuous by his arbitrary and indefensible ruling, and was not fully accountable for the resulting confusion, a full report of which is given in another column. This may be the way to run a Convention in the interest of some parties, but it is not calculated to add strength to the cause. We may have occasion, hereafter, to comment more fully on the proceedings."

THE new departure, begun by the Democracy of Allen county, Ohio, does not grow rapidly in volume. Senator THURMAN, it seems, has no hand in it, and the only county that has shown signs of following Allen is that of Montgomery, where the local Democratic organ endorses the move. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says RANNEY takes stock in the movement, PUGH gives it his hearty endorsement, GROESBECK has not yet declared, but he is believed to be in favor of it, EWING regards it with considerable interest, CAMPBELL *likes* low and keeps in the shade, THOMPSON, Chairman of the State Central Committee, thinks it ill-advised, and CHILTON A. WHITE favors it. But plainly there is no enthusiasm for it, and we fear that the new departure will turn out a humbug, after all. Perhaps, however, the Pittsburgh *Post* will favor it, now that MOORE has got its head in chancery; and if so, Allen county reformers may take heart of grace and go ahead in confidence.

WHETHER the epidemic prevailing in the Western cities be Asiatic cholera or not, there seems to be no doubt that the real, genuine, undisputed cholera is spreading rapidly in Europe. The dispatches from the other side of the water all point to its general prevalence over the continent. It is possible that European physicians are less nervous than ours, and speak out plainly, like the philosopher who insisted that a spade was a spade, and that an unwillingness to have the worst known has led the Western physicians to throw a doubt over the actual character of the disease that has been decimating Nashville and Memphis. If so, we can only say that we prefer the plainness of European speech. There is nothing to be gained by glossing over an unpleasant fact; and when two out of every thousand die daily of a prevalent disease, it cannot scare people any more to call it Asiatic cholera than to call it by any other name. Under any circumstances, it is the part of wisdom to look upon the prevailing Western epidemic as being actually cholera, and be prepared for it accordingly.

THE FREE TRADERS of New York successfully urged the reduction of the duty on pig metal, when the tariff was before Congress, on the ground that it would cheapen that article to the extent of that reduction; and the same parties are now trying to impress the farmers of the West with the idea that every pound of iron or of iron ware used by them is made dearer to them to the extent of the duty imposed by the tariff on imported iron. Yet, almost simultaneously with the reduction of duty on pig iron, the price of that article went *up* instead of *down*; and now, when Wolverhampton is ordering the export of American pig metal to England, the New York *World* is careful to say that the rise in prices on the other side is the immediate cause of the fact." Of course it is: and it is also evidence of the truth that the duty on an article does not always enter into its cost. If pig metal was duty free, it could not now be imported into the United States and sold at American prices, and the fact that American manufacturers are able to make and sell iron cheaper than the English can make it, is proof that other causes than the tariff enter into the prices of goods, and that the effort of the free trade propagandists to induce the contrary opinion is too near clap-trap to be treated as argument.

THE Pan Handle Road, as it is called for short, or the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, has at last overcome a local difficulty, which has been a drawback upon it for years, in the completion of the tunel at Cork's run, near this city. This tunnel was originally built for a single track, and the company now running the road undertook to enlarge it to a capacity for a double track without interfering with the large daily business passing over the original single track. This difficult undertaking has been at last accomplished. For two years or more the old tunnel has been in constant use by the numerous trains passing over the road while workmen were engaged at both sides and overhead in tearing down the old arch and building a newer and larger one. This, difficult engineering feat is now said to be successful, a second track has been added, and trains are no longer detained at either end of the tunnel for the want of track room within it. We congratulate the patient officers of the road on the attainment of a result for which we are sure they have waited much more anxiously than even the most anxious of their patrons.

THE Pennsylvania Road is now engaged, we learn, in a similar enlargement of the tu nael at Gallitzin, taking down the old arch and widening the tunnel to a three-track capacity.

THERE has been great joy in the colony of Victoria, Australia, at the completion of the first locomotive made in that region. It is the first engine of twenty-five which are to be built at the Phœnix foundry in Ballarat for the government of Victoria for the railways in the colony. Heretofore all the engines for these lines have come from England. The turning out of this pioneer locomotive was celebrated by a banquet (and a very proper occasion it was) at which several of the Ministers and other *government officials* and members of Parliament *attended, and its efficiency* was tested by taking a train between Ballarat and Melbourne and return. The railways in that region are government enterprises.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

A year ago the Presbyterian Church of the North and the Presbyterian Church of the South seemed to be more completely estranged from each other and less likely to combine than any other two ecclesiastical bodies in the country. It is true, however, that as in the famous Irish dispute, "the quarrel was all on one side." But a premature attempt on the part of the Northern church to re-establish intimate relations, provoked from prominent leaders of the other body, expressions so unfraternal and even hostile that probably most observers ceased to hope for reunion within the lifetime of the living generations. Even two months ago the prospect had not materially brightened. But lately decisive steps have been taken in the direction of reconciliation, and in despite of the still foaming nostrils of a few politico-theological war horses, like Dr. PALMER, of New Orleans, unmistakable signs indicate a not remote reunion of the churches. The two bodies being identical in polity and doctrine, they are kept apart only by the passions excited by the war, and that these passions should continue to burn much longer in any considerable number of people making pretensions to religions character is simply impossible.

In fact, among Presbyterians everywhere union appears to be in the air. Calvinists in creed, and therefore still holding fast the religious doctrines most antagonistic to the opinions and speculations which characterize the time, they perceive the importance of harmony among themselves in the gradually approaching conflict with "the enemy." In sight of his present strength, and especially in prospect of his resources as they seem certain to be, their own differences of opinion about matters of secondary importance are seen to be quite insignificant. Perhaps they expect to have to bear the brunt of the coming battle. While denominations less grounded in the ancient faith or seemingly less rigorous in its interpretation, make concessions to their opponents and seem inclined to accept a compromise, Calvinists of the Scotch school stand firmly in the old paths, and do not for a moment admit that for the looked for emergency there can be any alternative or choice of courses. The questions which cause so much ado seem to them to have been settled long ago for all time and eternity, and on the line laid down they intend to fight it out. No doubt, some such views have had much to do with those memorable movements in the direction of organic union among the Presbyterian bodies in this country which have already produced important results and promise richer results nearly as lasting.

In Scotland also the same tendency is equally apparent, though the results have not yet been so remarkable. Most readers probably know that besides the Presbyterian Established Church, there are two large and important Presbyterian bodies in Scotland which have no connections with the State. These are the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church. The Free Church received its beginning in 1843 by the secession of four hundred ministers from the Establishment, on account of the alleged abuse of the right of patronage. By this abuse a congregation was deprived of the privilge of rejec t ng a minister whom it did not wish to receive as pastor, the right of the proprietor or patron of the living to present whom he pleased having been sustained by the House of Lords. Though the Free Church was organized in vind cation of the independence of the Church, Free churchmen are not hostile to establishments. On the contrary, they believe that the State is bound to endow and support the Church without pretending to interfere with its internal affairs. It has greatly flourished, and at present, comprises about seven hundred and fifty thousand souls.

The United Presbyterian Church originated in the early part of the eighteenth century, about 1730, by the secession of four ministers from the Established Church. One of their difficulties was also the abuse of patronage, but they had another, the alleged departure of the church from the true standard of orthodoxy as to the "marrow doctrines," that is, the doctrines taught in Boston's "Marrow of Modern Divinity." Those readers who know not this book by perusal, may have some slight knowledge of it through the mockery of BURNS or the sneers of THOMAS CARLYLE. Moderatism won the day in conflict with marrow, and the secession church was the result, and it by union with another small body of seceders became the United Presbyterian Church, which now comprises six hundred congregations and four hundred and seventy thousand souls.

For the last nine years these two churches have been trying to get together so as to form a single church. The discussion to which the effort has given rise has been exceedingly animated, as was natural in Scotland. The chief difficulty in the way of union has been the views of the Free Churchmen on the relation of the church to the State. The United Presbyterians maintain the principle of voluntaryism, and are therefore objectionable to a portion of the other body, who regard that principle as heresy. However, in practice the Free Church is supported by voluntaryism, and though on principle in favor of an establishment, only a small minority of its members think a recognition of the principle essential to soundness in the faith. But this minority were so zealous and obstinate as to meditate and threaten secession in the event of a union with the United Presbyterians. To avoid such a scandal and the possible legal recognition of the seceding minority as the true Free Church, the majority gave way at the recent meeting of the General Assembly, and the two churches still remain separate. However, a measure called "the mutual eligibility scheme" was adopted, in accordance with which the ministers of either body can be admitted to the pulpits of the other on condition of certain subscriptions. The effect of the arrangement will of course be to bring the two organizations into ever closer relations with each other, and thus prepare the way for the consummation of their entire Union at an early date. Indeed, no doubt is entertained of the result, at any rate, as in both churches the weight of sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of it.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. John Bigelow, recently returned from Europe, secured while there the original manuscript autobiography of Franklin, written by the philosopher's own hand, together with a pastel portrait of the distinguished man. The manuscript and picture were in the hands of descendants of the Dupleests family, and cost $5,000. There are twenty-three changes of mind from those as expressed in the life of Franklin, written twenty years after his death by his grandson, Franklin Bache.

The famous anti-slavery agitator, Lewis Tappan, has ended his mortal career. He died at the advanced age of eighty-five, at his residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday last. Looking at the great work he was largely instrumental in accomplishing —the abolition of slavery—he might well have said on his deathbed, as simeon of old, that in a great measure his eyes had seen Thy salvation." Bowed down with years, after an intensely active life, Lewis Tappan did live to see the salvation he worked and prayed for and had faith in.

On the 30th day of March, 1630, the ship Mary and John sailed from Plymouth, England, under the command of Capt. Roger Clapp, and after a voyage of ten weeks, arrived at Nantasket beach, where the passengers disembarked. After the passing of two hundred of Capt. Roger's descendants had a reunion at the spot where their progenitor landed, with a banquet, speeches, and everything that was appropriate. In going to Nantasket from Boston, the party passed within seeing distance of what is now Fort Independence, but which was then known as "the Castle," which Capt. Roger Clapp commanded against the Indians for twenty-one years. Since then the Clapps have scattered over many States, and on the occasion referred to there was a large gathering that finally present from Michigan, in the person of Dr. Horace Clapp, of St. Joseph.

Two old gentlemen met casually in a store in Salem, Mass., a few days ago, who were prisoners together in Dartmoor Prison in 1814-15, and had not before met since that time.

Dr. Francis T. Stribling, Superintendent of the Virginia Western Lunatic Asylum, refuses to accept an increase of his salary, which was recently voted him by the Board of Visitors.

The Washington *Star* says: A few days ago Justice Martin had a civil case before him in which a painter sued for work done for a party—painting the coats of arms of the States—and the counsel for defendant raised the point that the work was not properly done, inasmuch as the same Texas was spelled with but one "a," when it should have two. Judgment given for plaintiff and defendant appealed.

Rev. A. G. Hughes, a prominent clergyman in Orange county, N. C., gave out his text on Sunday evening of last week, then sank back speechless, and before members of the affrighted congregation could reach him, was dead.

An illuminated newspaper of this city says "Anna Dickinson will certainly appear on stage next fall, upon the opening of the new Boston Globe Theater." As Mr. Cheney, who owned the old Globe Theater, has concluded not to put up a new one his auction, it is now to be sold at the next fall. Miss Dickinson hasn't expressed any curiosity on the subject. She has been engaged to so many people, theatrical and otherwise, without her knowledge, that she has become reckless on the subject.—*New York Mail.*

Rev. A. K. Moulton, fifty years old, while returning to his home in Lindale, Ohio, from a village festival, late on Thursday evening, fell from a railroad bridge crossing a deep ravine, and was killed by falling upon the rocks, forty feet below.

Mr. George Odger, the English Republican, has been adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, being unable to pay the costs of an unsuccessful suit he brought against the London *Pigaro*.

Breckinagh pledges himself to be a candidate for Northampton, England, at the next election.

Mississippi papers record the death in that State, on the 27th of May last, of John Owens, at the age of 124 years, 8 months and 6 days. He was a remarkable man; for although he admitted that he used whisky occasionally, and that he had smoked and chewed for 100 years, he never claimed that he had seen Washington.

William M. Evarts, at a recent banquet in New York, gave the toast: "Woman: Fortissima, sanctissima, carissima." And the Eastern newspaper translators insist that "purest, holiest, most expensive" is the correct rendering.

The Rev. Henry D. Moore, of the Tabernacle Congregation, Robinson's Opera House, Cincinnati, astonished his congregation on Sunday, by replacing the organ with a separate choir. He intends to arrange the old time church tunes for orchestra and bands.

It is stated in a Western paper that Capt. Jack will not be executed, and that he is likely to live long enough to boast ere his departure that he was once the nurse of General Washington.

THE WOOD THRUSH.

Far in the lonely woodland's shadowy hush
There ringeth clear a sudden, silvery gush
Of rapture, from a sombre-coated thrush.

Whithin a greenest bush he sits and sings,
And crystal dewdrops from his throat out flings;
I linger, watching for his soaring wings.

But now he sees me, his sweet song is whist,
He droops his gray wings, colorless as mist,
I wait in vain; no more his song I list.

"O, thrush, I love thee; sing to me, I pray,
I hunger for thy rapturous, soaring lay;
I cannot leave thee; let thy lover stay.

"I sing for one who answers," says the thrush
"She hides with me within this greenest bush;
Thy wonder breaks upon our peaceful hush."

"O, thrush, help me to feel thy soaring thrill;
With rapturous joy might I my voice now fill,
And sing and soar like thee at happy will."

"Thou canst not sing, oh! mortal, on this earth,
Thy rapture comes but with thy second birth;
Thy song but speaks thy spirit's longing dearth."

"O, bird, thou art of birds the most discerning,
Thou seest that life is but a yearning,
A flame which upward tends, in darkness burning."
Independent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A rail mil is being constructed in Louisville, Ky., at a cost of half a million of dollars, for the manufacture of rails by a new system, which is said to do away with manual labor. Before the iron comes out a perfect rail, it is passed through thirteen different sets of rolls without a halt, and is turned over five times for side rolling. The iron for a rail is taken from a heating furnace and transformed into the proper shape in thirty seconds.

An Atlanta, Ga., court has declared that "the authorities of the city are personally amenable to the law for the sanitary condition thereof."

When a St. Louis reporter is hard pressed for an item, he goes to the cattle pens, waves a red handkerchief in the face of a Texas steer, and then makes tracks for some crowded thoroughfare.

A general convention of German journalists will be held in Hamburg, August 7 to 19. The telegraph and advertising systems will form the main subjects of discussion.

A house in which ten persons were sleeping was forced from its foundations at the foot of a cliff in Montreal, a few days ago by the fall of a huge rock, and was pushed out into the middle of the road without any injury to the inmates.

Glaring posters have caused so many runaways on the part of the bucolic mugs at Collinsville, Conn., that the authorities have been compelled to put a stop to all bill-sticking.

Nobody has been hung in Maine since 1869, and we have seen that fact explained on the ground of the prohibition of intoxicating drinks. Another explanation has crept into print. There are now ten men in prison under sentence of death in that State, and the Governors have systematically neglected to have the sentence executed. Maine seems to have assumed a virtue which she had not.

There is a possibility that electricity will take the place of rennet, and work as well. Authorities say that electricity will coagulate milk even faster than rennet, and a cheese maker, who claims to have used it for the purpose of cheese manufacture, says he has found the curd made by it to cure into fine flavored cheese. He reports it as having extraordinary efficiency in reducing the curd of skim milk into satisfactory appearing cheese, but it did not restore the flavor that was lost by the removal of the cream. It was said to have just the flavor which the milk in its skimmed or unskimmed condition would have.

A reverend gentleman of Bethel, Maine, is happy in the possession of an iron kettle brought over in the Mayflower, and believed to be the identical utensil in which those blessed old Pilgrims prepared the "pretty kettle of fish" wherewith they favored New England.

A company of Philadelphians are now mining about 200 tons per day of the finest magnetic iron ore from the hills of Staten Island, New York. The ore is shipped to the Delaware, Pa., furnaces, and yield sixty per cent. of pure iron.

A company of French glass workers have located with their families in St. Louis, where they propose to construct substantial works for the manufacture of French glass. From the report submitted on the feasibility of the enterprise, it appears that the glass is a chemical compound of silica, alkalies and lime, to which are added metallic oxides, to give the shade required in the trade. The silica in the sand found is found in inexhaustible quantities in the eastern part of Missouri.

The New York *Times* alludes to an apprehension felt lest the number of railroad defaults of interest may be increased on the coming 1st of July, but expresses a hope that this will prove groundless. The default in February by the St. Joseph and Denver Road will probably be supplemented in August, but this case is considered exceptional.

The mysterious fiend of the Ganges means cholera among the Atlanta newspapers.

The Washington Treaty on the Fisheries goes into operation on the 1st of July, from which day our fishermen, from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland, will have the same rights to fish, dry their nets and cure their fish as Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

The Japanese are said to have so far profited by their recent intercourse with the Western nations as to be now able to put into the field a well-organized army of 200,000 men, armed with the best patterns of rifle and musket, with a fair supply of the best artillery. They also have afloat a respectable fleet.

A Catholic father of St. Louis has warned his congregation that he will read from the altar each Sunday the names of all persons belonging to the parish who may have been found drunk during the preceding week.

The "Silver Islet" silver mine discovered near the north shore of Lake Superior, opposite Thunder Cape, a few years ago, is turning out to be the richest silver deposit on this continent. The ore grows richer as they go down upon it, and the vein shows signs of increasing strength as they approach the shore from the Island. The average assay is $1,500 to the ton, gold value, and 25 tons have been shipped to the Wyandotte silver smelting works since the opening of navigation; $50,000 of fine silver has been sent to the mint to be coined since last fall, and $100,000 more will be sent this fall. Dams, piers and miners' houses, and what seemed an impossibility to the old Montreal Mining Company, the working of the mine has been accomplished by the energy of Captain Ward.

"Red hot ice cream" is announced in a country paper.

At the Dry Tortugas the sun heats iron hot enough to broil beef on, and no one thinks of stirring out between ten and four o'clock.

There is a movement in New York against fashionable funerals. It is thought that with less expense there could be more of them.

The bayous around East Saginaw, Michigan, having been filled up with sawdust have caught fire, and it is feared that the fire will communicate with the city. The fire departments of the neighboring towns have been telegraphed for assistance, and are sending engines by special trains.

A blast furnace has been invented by a Leavenworth man, in which the space below the boshes tapers sharply down to one-third the bosh dimensions, and below that point is located a reservoir with perpendicular walls, which receives the blast near its top.

MASSACHUSETTS has been sensible in enacting that persons acquitted of murder on the ground of insanity must be committed to one of the lunatic asylums of the state for life, unless the Governor, after a hearing, becomes satisfied they can be at liberty without danger to others. The law is likely to be something of a restraint upon "emotional" murderers, as they can never be certain of satisfying any reasoning Governor that a man who once takes human life is a proper person to be at large, and the prospect of permanent lodgings in a lunatic asylum is not more inviting than a life confinement in prison.

IN ENGLAND four and a half per centum of the total convictions are for habitual offenders; in Ireland the ratio is 14.7 per centum. Comparing towns, in Liverpool the population is 329 convictions to every ten thousand of its population, while in Dublin there are 416 to every ten thousand. Londonderry is the smallest place put down in the table, but it is certainly a lively town—1,142 out of every ten thousand of its population being convicted of drunkenness, and nearly half of these being habitual drunkards.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

A BLOODY RECORD.

Murder of a Contractor on the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Westmoreland County Man Slaughtered—Money the Object in Both Cases—Suicide of One of the Guilty Parties—An Accomplice Confesses.

[From the L ck Haven Republican.]

The people of Spring Mills have been agitated for some time past by the story of two murders and a suicide in their quiet neighborhood. In April last, it will be remembered that we published an account of the suicide of one Mr. Young, under circumstances that afforded no satisfactory explanation. He was a young man highly respected, with fair prospects and good health. But one day he went into the woods, cut open an artery in his arm, and by holding it open with a stick, succeeded in putting an end to his life. It is known that just before the suicide Young was sent for by a young friend named Kenley, and a private interview took place, but the object of the conference or what was there communicated was not known, and was not supposed to have any connection with Young's last and fatal act. But soon after his death, Kenley, who had become convinced that he could not recover, sent for Dr. Van Valzah of Spring Mills and made a most startling confession of two murders, in which he and Young and two other men of the place were participants. The first murder was committed last fall, the victim being a contractor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose name we have not learned. He appeared in the place with about $2,000, and these four young men enticed him into a restaurant kept by one of their number, and after making him stupid with drink, knocked out his brains with an ax and took the money. The body was sunk his body in a deep sink hole in Spring creek. The second murder was committed in March or April last, a short time before the confession. The victim in this instance was a gentleman from Westmoreland county, who had previously purchased Moat's Mill in Penn's valley. The particulars of this murder are not given. The man was traced by his friends as far as Center Hall on his way to the mill, with a sum of money which he intended to use in making a payment upon the property. Since their disappearance at the time their respective murders are said to have been committed, neither of those men have been heard from. Since Kenley's confession the other two men have disappeared from the place. Kenley is recovering, and will probably have to answer for his share in the two crimes that he has so freely confessed. His statement has not yet been made public in detail, and we are able to give only this brief outline which is the substance of the common talk in the neighborhood.

Outlaws in Virginia—Ruffians Keeping the Officials at Bay.

Virginia papers give an account of the murder of a colored man named Bryant at Culpepper, while he was endeavoring to save his daughter from abduction by two men, who seized him and cut his throat from ear to ear. The Alexandria *Sentinel* of Tuesday last says:

"These desperadoes, named Jamieson and Williams, are still at large, and, with six others, are regularly engaged on the spur of a mountain a few miles south of the town. They keep a lookout regularly posted to prevent a surprise while they spend their time at draw poker, faro, playing pistol as mad and drink, which they procure from neighboring citizens, on whom they make requisitions, as will be seen by the following, from which it seems 'Wild Jack' is as merry as Robin Hood:

"LAVA ERIE, June 18, 1873.—MR. INSKEEP: Send by Sandy a quarter of lamb, vegetables, five pounds butter, one half gallon mail, for the Modocs.

"WILD JACK.

"This morning the Mayor engaged the services of ten men, headed by Capt. Fultz, the famed scout of Col. Mosby. They advanced on the encampment, expecting to take it by surprise, but were fired on at long range, and Capt. Fultz returned, saying it was with the power of any force to capture them, and he intends to visit Washington, with a view to consolidate the Modoc War. William Inskeep, who accompanied Capt. Fultz, will not be likely to make another attempt to arrest the outlaws, for Dr. Lewis is of opinion that he will have to stump it on one leg the balance of his life."

Cheap Transportation.

[From the St. Paul Daily Pioneer.]

St. Louis papers do a deal of talking about how cheap grain transportation can be carried on down the river. They assert that they can take it from the farm to their city, on an average, at ten cents a bushel; transport it to New Orleans for six cents; and send it to foreign ports at seventeen more—or thirty-two cents from the farm to the foreign producer. The same grain sent by Chicago, they are careful to mention, costs sixty cents to transport and seventy-five cents in winter, to the same market.

We suspect that there is some truth in this estimate. Which leads us to inquire why, as they have done, St. Louis don't do it? We have been waiting for these magnificent cheap freight rates for a long time. The demonstrations that it can be done are of the most numerous and convincing kind. The proof indeed, is conclusive; and if we are left in the trifling omissions that it never is done, it would inspire our producers with the utmost confidence. Just for the novelty of the thing, suppose our neighbors down the river make an effort to keep the promises into practice. It is a most admirable theory. We have heard of it this many a day. Our faith is of the profoundest kind. All we ask is, that they would mention whether any grain has been shipped as yet, and who has doled it in the advertised rates. A little of fact is a very good thing to improve the fancy.

Senseless Gush on Dead-headism.

[From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazet.

There is a great deal of senseless gush in the newspapers at present, as it seems to us, concerning the "dead-head" system, so long in use among the different railways. The Chicago *Times* proposes to extend its sympathy to those railway officials that are trying to abolish the system, and some of the other papers, with a great flourish of trumpets, promise to lend their aid in bringing about the proposed reform. This is about as silly an expenditure of sympathy as we have ever seen. Don't the *Times* know very well that if it is not for the interest of the railways to grant any more "passes" they will stop doing so without aid from the newspapers? And that if the railways consider it for their interest to grant "passes" they will continue to do so in spite of the newspapers? Or, does the *Times* suppose that railway corporations have been in the habit, heretofore of giving out "passes" purely on philanthropic grounds, irrespective of all advantages to themselves? Probably the *Times* judges all railway officials by those who live in Chicago, whose extreme piety and philanthropy always did seriously embarrass them in managing railways.

C. C. FULTON writes from Vienna to his paper, the Baltimore *American*: There is a city ordinance which requires the front doors of all dwelling houses to be locked by the porters at ten o'clock at night. Those returning home after that hour, and rousing the porter, are required to pay him ten groschen, about five cents, and if after twelve o'clock twenty groschen. As there are few dwellings in which there are not ladies, and from its lonely families, this ordinance has almost universal application, consequently a quarter of ten o'clock there is a general getting home, and then the cafes and saloons become vacated. It seems singular that there should be such a law in a city with a population of nearly one million. The streets are usually very quiet after ten o'clock.

SOMETHING entirely new is announced in the way of musical instruments. It is a Pyrophone. A Pyrophone is a flame organ. Vibrating flames have long been known as capable of music, that in a glass tube these can emit sounds that are at times very sweet. This is the "singing flame" of the scientific lecturer. Mr. Kastner has been experimenting for two years, with the object of getting a musical scale, and has at last succeeded. His new musical instrument is described as possessing a fine, very much like that of the human voice. It has three key boards, one of which governs the communication with a burner in a tube. On touching a key the burners are forced apart and the appropriate note is sounded; when the pressure is removed from the key, the sound ceases.

A Reinforcement Demanded.

When the system begins to will under the effects of the first "heated term," it is obvious that it ought to be reinforced and sustained by wholesome stimulation. To resort to the adulterated liquors of commerce in such a crisis, as too many do, is the height of infatuated folly. All such fiery stimulants have a sting. After the first effect has passed away, that sting is felt. The reaction is terrible. The prostration of body and mind which ensues is more complete than before. But the operation of a medical tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which extracts of the rarest remedial herbs and roots are blended with the spirituous essence of rye, pure and undefiled, is very different. No unpleasant reaction follows its use. It is a permanent, a perpetual invigorant, and there is no phase of debility, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness or intermittent fever which it will not speedily cure.

DRY GOODS.

AT
McKEE'S
(Old Barker's Establishment),
GREAT ATTRACTIONS
IN
LOW PRICES
AND
NEW GOODS.

50 Pieces New Grenadines.
100 PIECES NEW LAWNS.
10 Cases Polka Dot Prints.
FINE NEW SWISSES.
NEW NAINSOOKS
ALSO FRESH SUPPLY OF
SUMMER SUITS
AND
MOSQUITO BARS.
ALL GOODS NEW AND OF
LATEST STYLES.

A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out Sale
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Bargains Bargains Bargains
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

All Summer Goods to be Closed Out
EVERYTHING REDUCED.
25 cent Goods Reduced to 12½ cents.
50 cent Goods Reduced to 12½ cents.
37½ cent Goods Reduced to 15 cents.
50 cent Goods Reduced to 20 and 25 cents.

This is a Bona Fide Clearance Sale,
And it will offer some Bargains that will only have to be seen to be appreciated.

Call and See Our Goods and Prices.

We have so many GOOD BARGAINS that we can hardly particularize any. As a few Specialties we mention:

12½ cent BROCADE POPLINS, Reduced from 25 cents.
12½ cent WOOL PLAIDS Reduced from 28 cents.
12½ cent Striped WASH POPLINS, Reduced from 25 cents.
12½ cents, Good Styles STRIPED ALPACAS, all colors.
12½ cents, One of the Best Makes of 4-4 SOFT FINISH LONG CLOTH.
25 cents, An extra Good Quality of BLACK STRIPED BERNANI.

Suits, Suits, Suits, Suits
At Reduced Prices! At Reduced Prices!
TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THE STOCK.
$5.00 Suits reduced to $3.00.
$6.00 Suits reduced to $3.50.
$8.00 Suits reduced to $4.00.
$10.00 Suits reduced to $6.50.
All New and Very Elegant Styles.
Good Goods! Good Bargains!
Immense Stock and one of the handsomest in either city.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal Street.
CALL SOON AND SECURE SOME OF THE BEST BARGAINS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Frankfort Springs
HOTEL,
Situated about 25 miles from Pittsburgh and 7 miles from Beaver town, on the line of the Pashaonlo Railroad, is now open for business. The house has been refurnished throughout; it is surrounded with beautiful and shady walks, and the rates of the spring water are equal to any in the country. There will be hacks at the Morgantown depot to convey guests to the hotel on the arrival of each train, fare $1 00. Terms moderate. Address or apply to
A. A. HUGHES,
Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pa.

Cresson Springs
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this favorite summer resort, on the summit of the "Alleghenies," will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 18th.
Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.
For further particulars address
G. W. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE HOT SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA.,
Have been Improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. The waters vary in temperature from 50 to 110 degrees. The Baths have for nearly a century been used in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Disease of the Liver, Bladder, Skin and Womb, Old Injuries, Cutaneous Affections, Contraction of Muscles and Joints, Ulcerous Disorders, &c., and have attained world-wide celebrity for their efficacy in curing and relieving such diseases.
The Bathing arrangements are extensive and complete, and include the new feature of Mud Baths, which are now attracting the especial attention of the medical profession throughout the country. Dancing Waters, Shower, several varieties, among them a spring of Chalybeate Iron Water equal if not superior to any of its kind in the United States.
These Springs are easily accessible from the West via Cincinnati, thence by boat to Huntington, the terminus of the recently completed Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Covington depot, and thence by stage eighteen miles to the Springs, or via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington City, and thence to the Springs.
For Circulars, giving full description of the Springs, &c., address
S. C. TARDY & CO.,
Proprietors,
Or JAS. A. ANGUST, Hot Springs, Bath county, Va.
7TSS

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs
This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the
10th day of June.
Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Connellsville, reaching Bedford in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion Tickets can be had at railroad office, and baggage checked through.
Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates at the Spring:

Barrels, 40 gallons	$4 25
Half Barrels, 20 Gallons	2 25
Half Barrel, 20 Gallons (in mulberry)	2 50
Per S. T. to 10 Gallon Jugs	50

For further information address
A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

THE
GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
CHICAGO.
The Largest and Most Complete Hotel in the World.
The Lessees (well known as the Proprietors of the SHERMAN HOUSE before its destruction in the memorable conflagration of October 8-9 and 10), STILL take pleasure in announcing the completion of this new enterprise, which is now open under their personal management for the accommodation of guests.
GAGE BROS. & RICE,
Lessees for Twenty Years.
Chicago, June 1st, 1873. 7th

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all guests of the House.

EDUCATIONAL.

Willard School,
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.
The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.
For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.
Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
Principal.
7TSS

You can bet your bottom dollar That there KENTADYPP exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.
Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yel low wrapper, which is again placing so many used up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regul

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds,

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

OFFER

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

City of Pittsburgh

FOR SALE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

Penn Avenue Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent Bonds,

South Pittsburgh School Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 25, 1873.

Money rates remain unchanged, and the banks are free buyers of paper at from 7 to 9 per cent, per annum, but do not extend their purchases to paper whose maturity is on the far side of the middle of October, preferring to hold themselves in readiness for the fall movement, in regard to which there are some warrantable fears.

—In July, 1870, Congress passed an act to issue $54,000,000 of new National currency, and to redeem the outstanding three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for the purpose of securing an equitable distribution of the National currency. In States having less than their proportion, it was provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should withdraw from banking associations in States having a circulation in excess of their proportion, commencing with banks having a circulation in excess of one million dollars, providing "that no circulation shall be withdrawn under provision of this act until after the fifty-four millions granted shall have been taken up."

The question now presented to the Comptroller of the Currency is whether or not the whole of the fifty-four millions "has been taken up." Applications covering the whole amount have been made but there remains about seven and a half millions not yet called for. The Department held to the view that the whole amount, within the meaning of the law has not been "taken up," while those in the West who are in favor of and wish new banks established call for a redistribution of the currency as set forth in the law.

The effect of the withdrawal of the excessive circulation will be as follows:

"From four banks in the city of New York, $5,018,000; from thirty-six banks in Boston, $11,403,000; from fifty-three country banks in Massachusetts, $2,984,000; from fifteen banks in Connecticut, $2,297,000; from sixteen banks in Providence, $2,488,000. This would reduce the circulation of all the banks of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut to $300,000 without reference to the business of each.

The practical question is how to get possession of the rates of the bank having the excess. The banks themselves, being interested in not having their circulation reduced, will not second any efforts the Comptroller may make, and as the public are as well satisfied to take the notes of one bank as another, they do not assort the currency as it passes through their hands. The only way seems to be to allow the new institutions to purchase notes wherever they can find them, and thus set the bank tellers all over the country to assorting them and sending them in for the premium paid, which course, judging from the experience of the past in the cases of broken banks, would cost from 4 to 6 per cent.

The Comptroller will probably succeed in staving off any action on the subject until Congress meets, when he will again recommend the measure he last winter advocated, of a direct issue of new circulation of $35,000,000, not to exceed $5,000,000 in any one year.

Judging from the temper of Western Congressmen, as far as they have expressed themselves, we may expect an expansion of the currency the coming year of $5,000,000, and may consider ourselves well off if we escape with no further deluge of paper money.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Morning.	Evening.
1881	121¾	122¾
1865	116	116¼
1864	115⅝	116¼
1865, new	117⅛	118
1867	120⅜	120⅝
1868	120¼	120½
10-40s	113⅝	113⅞
New series	114	114⅛
Gold	115¾	115⅞
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	122 ¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116 ¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	116 ¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	118
United States 10-40s	113 ⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	119 ¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	120 ⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	120 ¼
Currency Pacifics	114 ¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

June 25, 1873.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
Canton	55¾	55¾	----	55¾	55¾
Western Union Telegraph	----	----	----	----	----
Quicksilver	28	28⅛	----	28⅛	28
Pacific Mail	94	----	----	94¾	----
Adams Express	----	----	----	----	----
Wells Fargo Express	----	----	----	----	----
American Express	----	----	----	----	----
United States Express	----	----	----	----	----
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Erie	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Central	----	----	----	----	----
Michigan Southern	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Illinois Central	107	----	----	107⅝	----
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	----	----	----	----	----
Chicago and R. W.	70¾	----	70¾	70¾	70¾
Chicago and N. W. pref	86¾	----	----	86¾	----
Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Fort Wayne	94	----	----	94	----
St. Paul pref	71¾	----	----	71¾	----
Wabash	27	----	----	27	----
Wabash pref	----	----	----	----	----
St. Paul	36	----	36	----	36
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	----	----	27¾	27¾
Union Pacific	28⅛	----	----	28⅛	28⅛
Chicago and Alton	108	----	----	108	----
Toledo and Wabash	----	----	----	----	----
Boston, Hart. and Erie	----	----	----	----	----
Hudson	27½	----	----	27½	27½
New Jersey Central	----	----	----	----	----
C. C. and I.	27½	----	----	27½	27½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	----	----	----	----	----
1st mtg. Missouri	----	----	----	----	----

*Ex-Dividend.

—Messrs Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central sold.. 54⅞ Penna Receipts.... 54
Reading..... 98⅝ Pittsburgh 5s..... 72¾
United Cos. of N. J. 122⅛ Allegheny Valley 7-30 95¾
Camden & Amboy.. 124 Northern Central.... 93
Lehigh Valley..... 60¾ Empire Trans..... 56¾
Philadelphia & Erie. 24¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 26, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull in all departments. The raw material sold at Parker's as low as $2 00 per bbl, the lowest point reached for a long time. We could learn of no transactions here. Prices are very uncertain.

CRUDE.

Market excessively dull. We heard of offers to sell at 5¾@5¾c. There were no transactions reported. Parker's—We learn of no sales to-day of 9,000 bbls, viz: 4,000 bbls at 5 05; 2,000 bbls, $2 02½; and 3,000 bbls, $2 00, being the lowest point reached for a long time.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The nominal rates are 15¾@16c. Philadelphia delivery 18½@18¾c. Futures uncertain.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues very firm. We learn of sales of city make at $2 25; country $2 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL RUPP, C. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. M'KNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, J. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Water Loan Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

Penn Avenue Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

Birmingham Market House Eight Per Cent Bonds,

South Pittsburgh School Eight Per Cent. Bonds,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1873.

REMARKS—The copious showers that have fallen during the past twenty-four hours will have a good effect upon the growing crops, and will doubtless afford more water in the rivers, which just now is needed.

The weather is warm, the health of the city good, with no epidemic present or anticipated, rumors to the contary notwithstanding.

There is no change in the mill rates of flour, though there has been a decline in Western brands from stores of some 25c per barrel. Our mills use nothing but the purest articles of red, amber and white wheats—being no spring—hence they manufacture a pure article which meets a ready sale.

The grain market is still in a state of uncertainty. The receipts of wheat are light, yet with the few buyers in the market, none of them seem disposed to purchase largely, the supply is in excess of the demand.

Oats and corn are in the same boat with wheat, there being few buyers and values uncertain. In a word, the market is dull and unsatisfactory. Rye and barley are nominal and not sought after.

Groceries are reported somewhat dull, and such will be the case until after the "heated season" has ended. Prices remain unchanged.

Bacon and provisions continue unchanged in prices. The death of a prominent dealer this morning threw a shadow over the market. His demise is universally regretted, and by none more so than by those engaged in the same line of business, who looked upon him as a prudent, just and reliable business man.

There has been a sharp advance in broom corn, and those who believe that a "new broom sweeps clean" may make up their minds that prices will go up.

Cheese is in large receipt, and just now the market is not active, though a fair trade is reported. The offerings are of an excellent quality.

Butter is in fair demand and condition, so far as prices are concerned. The supply is in excess of the demand, hence prices are dull and drooping; some, however, think that the bottom has about been touched.

Eggs remain unchanged in price, the supply and demand being about equal. Prime fresh meet with ready sale at quotations.

The vegetable and fruit markets continue to be fully supplied with all seasonable articles, and all things considered, prices do not rule too high.

Following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,586	9,634	17,220
Apples, bbls	412	289	701
Cheese, bxs	1,914	2,338	4,252
Corn, sacks	3,734	4,616	7,350
Wheat, sacks	6,553	2,523	9,079
Barley, sacks	267	----	267
Rye, sacks	1,649	1,507	3,250
Oats, sacks	17,264	15,910	37,174
Timothy, pkgs	379	210	489
Bacon, tierces	185	900	1,085

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Common soda ash 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@3½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

APPLES—Old are about "played out," the receipts being only 25 bbls. Prices are still maintained, being $1 00@4 00 per bbl.

ALES—X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Bass English ale, Allsopp's, 25 gals, $24; 15 bbls, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 65 gals, $65.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c ₰ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts 20 packages. There is no change in the market. We quote prime at 15@16c; common to medium at 9@13c per ₰.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts 126 tierces. Prices unchanged and trade reported moderately active for the season of the year. We following are the rates at which leading houses make sales: S. C. canvased hams 14½c; do shoulders 9¾c; plain do 8½c; do sides 9c; short rib do 9½c; do clear 10¾c; breakfast bacon 12¾c; dried beef 10c; mess pork $17 00; leaf lard in tierce ¾@10c; refined do 10¼c; half bbls do 10¾c; kegs and buckets 11¾c.

BEANS—White navy $3 00@3 25 ₰ bushel. Demand fair

BAGGING—Penn Mill rates: Three bushel, 50c; two and a half bushel, 43c; two bushel, 36c.

BROOM CORN—We quote hurl at 8¾@9c; green, from this port in consequence, until the chain was repaired, which was not until late last night.

CAPT. KENNISTON, since his show campaign, has had the cabin of the Belle Vernon extended, adding six good sized state rooms, and giving the boat a handsome and nearly full cabin. The Belle is now at the wharf, loading for Memphis, to leave to-morrow. Mr. Ames Fisher is her clerk.

The fine passenger steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, takes her departure this day at 10 A. M. for Cincinnati and way points. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Our good friend, Captain J. M. Vandergrift, has charge of the office.

AT MEMPHIS last Wednesday, on board the Nick Longworth, a piece of ice weighing two hundred pounds, slipped from the hands of the porters as they were trying it up stairs, and rolling below struck the foot of a gypsy girl and smashed it to a jelly. It narrowly missed striking the head of a child in the girl's arms.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: The different lines operating hence South have been trying to devise some plan to advance rates, but so far have failed to harmonize. The James Howard began loading for New Orleans to-day at 25 cents for flour and 12½ cents per hundred for pound freight. The offerings for Red river are about sufficient to load one boat a week.

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Mr. Joseph Levi, the coal dealer, fell into the river yesterday, and passed under two of his own barges. As he came up below the last one he was caught by John O'Brien, one of his workmen, who with difficulty dragged him ashore half drowned. After being resuscitated by the usual means he was taken home in a carriage by Mayor Johnston, who happened to be in the vicinity.

THERE may be something startling at the first glance in the scheme of extending the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, but the report of Commodore Shufeldt on the proposed Tehuantepec canal, just published by the Navy Department, makes it quite feasible. "A canal cut through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec," says the Commodore, "for an extension of the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, it converts the Gulf of Mexico into an American lake."

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* says: The crew of the Grand Tower mail-bag trip jumped her at different points between here and Grand Tower to go to work in the harvest fields, and when she arrived at the latter place only three men for a crew were left. She managed, however, to secure a few hands more, which enabled her to proceed on South.

The salvor No. 2 is wrecking the towboat Fisher, sunk by the ice last winter, at the foot of Miller street.

LOCATION OF BOATS BETWEEN THIS PORT AND CINCINNATI.—The Mollie Ebert has gone to the bank just below Huntington, to await a rise, and the steamer Wild Duck and barges above Ashland. Two coal barges are aground at Green Bottom, on the Virginia side. The Sam. Brown and barges are aground at Kinnickinic bar. The Kanawha No. 2 and barges are in the same. Ex at Brush creek. The Kanawha has swung round with her stern down stream. River falling all the way down.

Brush river is navigable for an indefinite distance by small boats during high water. Small boats can run with considerable regularity for two hundred miles above its mouth during the spring months. Shreveport is considered the head of reliable navigation, though that is not very reliable the year round. Every summer and fall there is more or less difficulty. Sometimes for several months in succession no boat of ordinary dimensions can reach Shreveport. Red river drains a very large area of country, and the richest cotton raising purposes in the world. Nearly its entire course is confined to the cotton growing belt. There has never been an actual survey made of this river, but its estimated length is 2,000 miles. In many respects it differs from any other river in America. In the first place, it is considerably wider at its head than at its mouth. Capt. Marcy, in his report to the War Department, makes its width six miles from its source, 2,700 feet, just below the mouth of the North fork two thousand feet, and fifty miles below two thousand one hundred feet. At the mouth it is eighteen hundred feet, at Alexandria seven hundred and twenty feet, and at the mouth of Black river seven hundred and eighty-five feet. The narrowest part of the river is just above the mouth of what is called Twelve-mile bayou, where it is but two hundred and fifty feet wide. From the Grand Bluffs the width varies from one hundred to two hundred feet. Above that point to Dooley's bayou, the stream increases in width, and still further up it becomes from four to seven hundred feet wide. Another peculiarity—the water deserts the main steamboat interests—is its numerous outlets. Some of these outlets are believed to carry off more water than the main river. For instance, Red and Dooley's bayous, above Shreveport, carry off more water than the main stream, and are the cause of the narrow river between Dooley's bayou and the mouth of Twelve-mile bayou, where the water again returns to the river proper.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115¾@115⅝.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1873.—4 P. M.

The July disbursements of interest upon the public debt which commenced to-day will reach $26,000,000, nearly all gold. Total disbursements for July at this point for interest, dividends, &c., are estimated at $75,000,000 mixed values.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull and steady at 109 3-16a109¼, for sixty days, and 110¼a110⅝ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold moderately active. Bears and bulls both confident. Range 115¾a115⅝, the closing rates Loans 1a3 per cent. Clearings $49,000,000. Treasury disbursements $493,000. Customs receipts $253,000. Export of specie $268,900, mostly silver. The steamer Cambria, sailing to-morrow, has specie engagements of $650,000 gold coin.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and steady. A quantity of new five per cents. bonds for the syndicate were forwarded to-day per steamer Russia.

U. S. coup, '81	121¾	5-20s '67	119¾
5-20s '62	116¼	5-20s '68	120¾
5-20s '64	116¾	5-20s '65	118
5-20s '65	118	10-40s	113⅛
New 5-20s '65	120⅛	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.			
Missouri	95½	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	79¾	Virginia, new	42
Tennessee, new	79	N. Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	59		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks quiet and without important features. A small advance was established in the forenoon, but after one o'clock the market reacted slightly, closing steady. The fluctuations of the day were only ¼a¾ per cent. Union Pacific was the most active stock at 28¾a28⅞@28¾. Harlem and Lackawanna were firmer, the former advancing from 125¾ to 126 and the latter from 89 to 90, closing at a partial reaction. Other changes were

Pacific Mail	37⅞	37¾a38¼	Western Union
Sat., 8½	84¾	84¾	Northwest, 71¾
St. Paul, 59¾	59¾	59¾	Ohio, 28¾
Erie	97¾	97¾	Chicago & Rock Island, 108¾
Pittsburgh	72	72	Fort Wayne
Illinois Central	107¾	107¾	Chicago & Alton
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	86¾	Terre Haute
Cleveland & Toledo	93	93	Wabash, pref
Columbus & Indiana Central	24	24	Wabash, com
Michigan Central	92¼	92¼	Michigan Southern
New York Central	101¾	101¾	Toledo & Wabash
Hudson River	27½	27½	Quicksilver
Reading	98¾	98¾	Canton
Adams Express	94¾	95	American Express
Wells, Fargo & Co	77	77	Canada Southern
Mariposa	15	15	Mariposa pref
Boston, Hartford & Erie	24¾	24¾	Boston, Hartford & Erie pref
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28	Union Pacific
Central Pacific	106	106	Quicksilver pref
Union	84¾	84¾	Cumberland
Del. & Lack.	90¾	90¾	Morris & Essex
Hartford & Erie	2¾	2¾	Hartford & Erie pref
Bankers' Bills	109¾	109¾	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 25, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged; all sales private.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak, especially for spot and June; No 2 spring $1 19 spot or June; $1 16a1 16¼ July; $1 13@ August; No 1 spring $1 23¾a1 24; No 2 do $1 07; rejected 88¾c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 regular for June to July to Dooley's bayou, in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer seventy-nine at six P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 25, 1873.

Rained lightly at intervals to-day; clear and rather cool this evening. The Science left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. River four feet six inches and rising. M.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.	
Exchange	Shuman	Cincinnati.	

MONONGAHELA—Three feet four inches and swelling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail packets, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, 7 A. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet four inches and swelling slowly. We had very heavy rains on Thursday night. The indications are that the rain is not yet over.

CHARLES H. STEWART has discovered veins of superior coal on his property near Ironton. They are five feet thick.

THE steamer West Virginia, Capt. P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 7 A. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE ferryboat O. F. Geisser, lying at Carondelet, was sold on Monday to Capt. George F. Hardy, of Vicksburg, for $12,000.

AMONG the novelties sent to the Vienna Exhibition from the United States are six bottles of the muddy water of the Mississippi.

THE 1,900 bars of railroad iron submerged in the river at Cairo will not be removed until the river falls more. There is eight feet of water over it.

FREIGHT is being carried from Dubuque to St. Louis and thence to New Orleans at 27½ cents per hundred. The R. N. Line gets 18 cents of it.

THE steamer Exchange, Capt. Shuman, left for Cincinnati with a fair trip on the water. The Exchange is one of the best boats that comes to this city.

CAPT. HOWARD, of the Jeffersonville shipyards, has contracted with Captain Lovell for a duplicate of the steamer John T. Branaford, intending her for the Upper Cumberland river trade.

CAPT. J. S. DARRAGH has contracted with Messrs. Spears, of Bellevernon, for a new boat of the following dimensions: Length 260 feet, beam 46 feet and 7 feet hold, engines 22 inches, cylinders 8 feet. She will be ready for the fall trade.

TUESDAY'S Louisville *Commercial* says one of the gate chains of the new canal locks broke yesterday morning, and the C. B. Church did not get away

BANKS AND BANKERS.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Corner Liberty and Market Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital - $100,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Discount Days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special attention paid to collection and correspondence.

DIRECTORS—John Watt, J. C. Anderson, Joseph Wagener, Chas. Schleiper, O. Hanson Love, Wm. Neal, James Lyon, Robt. J. Grier, Wm. H. Mechling, M. A. Guimer, Wm. McKee, Jos. Graff.

WM. H. MECHLING, President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received for 6 per cent. interest allowed on Deposits. Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miller, Wm. B. Brickell, Chas. H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Graver, F. Sauer, O. Van Buren, H. Gerwig.

President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. GALEK.

PENN BANK,

118 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Capital - $250,000.

Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.
Six per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Special attention given to collections and correspondence.

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
FRANK RAHM, } Vice Presidents.
D. W. G. CAROLL, }
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
T. BENET SWEARINGEN, Secretary.
W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. Bingham, Daniel Hogan, F. B. Laughlin, C. F. Jansen, Phillip Becker, John S. Siegle, Saml Severance, Jas. Hardman, Geo. C. Wilson, David Z. Bridell, Alfred H. Love, Thos Hare.

UNITED STATES BANK,

NO. 123 FOURTH AVE.,

OPPOSITE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.
Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday until 6 o'clock P. M.

JOS. WALTON, President.
HENRY M. LONG, Vice President.
JNO. E. RUDALL, Cashier.

Directors.

Jos. Walton, H. M. Long, D. Z. Bridell, A. G. Patterson, W. H. Hagan, Jos. H. Mitchell, Tths

J. B. Smith, H. Sellers, S. A. Cosgrave, J. L. Rush, J. Murray Clark, A. M. Gavitt.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK Of Pittsburgh.

Capital.....$300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICE NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.

In Safe Deposit Company's Building.

President—HENRY LLOYD. Vice President—WM. REA.
TRUSTEES—Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Wm. Thaw, R. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, G. W. Hallman.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY E. VON BONNHORST.

This new institution will transact a general banking business. Interest allowed on deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of COUNTY, STATE and CITY BONDS.

☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

THE BONDS OF THE

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway,

Now offered, are a liability of the entire line of 420 MILES, four-fifths completed, and are SECURED COMPLETELY by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 241 miles, now in process of construction, a very rich in agricultural capabilities, and has an IMMENSE BUSINESS ALREADY EXISTING ESSURED TO IT.

Earnings of 1872, on 202 miles, were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over the previous year. The earnings are now sunning on 100 miles additional, and receipts for this year must realize a much larger gain.

These BONDS, $1,000 each, have an INTRINSIC VALUE greater than the present low prices of 90 and INTEREST, and are sure to be PROFITABLE as an investment. They are given in exchange for Stock at par is of POSITIVE VALUE in view of the increasing business of the Road.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

FOR SALE BY

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street.

ROOFING.

English Asphalt

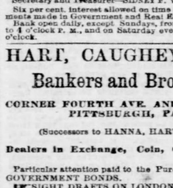
FELT,

A well tested article of good thickness, suitable for Steep or Flat Roofs. Can be applied by any handy laborer. Send for samples. Roofing Materials of every variety for Sale.

Wm. B. Lupton & Co, 354 Penn Ave.

Hugh Woodside,

ROOFER AND DEALER IN



SLATE!

Office, 370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING

SLATE

Also, Slating Nails and Felt,

Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. C. B. FORSE

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WM. MILLER & CO.,

LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,

221 AND 223

Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet,

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Sole Agents for Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.

Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.

Burton Base Ale in hhds. and bbls.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD

Bank and Building

ASSOCIATION,

No. 68 Smithfield St.,

Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$250,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE..... 500,000.

DEPOSITORS SECURED

BY ACT OF THE

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F SLAGLE.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE, THOMAS STEEL, WM. PHILLIPS, ROBERT W. MACKEY, JARED M. BRUSH, S. S. BOGGS, JOHN PAUL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW

METROPOLITAN BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Corner Butler and Forty-third Streets,

Seventeenth Ward.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $100,000.
PRIVILEGE, - - - - 250,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Security to Depositors over $2,000,000.
Deposits of $1 and upwards received.
Six Per Cent. Interest paid on Time Deposits.
Special Attention Given to Savings Accounts.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Individuals solicited. Collections made on all parts of the United States and proceeds promptly remitted.
Open on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
Discounts DAILY.

DIRECTORS—A. A. Drave, H. W. Bornstrager, Edward Dawson, Wm. Lang, Joseph Vogel, Dr. Jas. Robinson, J. J. Shatterly, O. L. Straub, D. H. McIntire, A. Rocco, John Graffunder, Rocco Parisi, J. H. Hemingway, Chas. North, T. C. Kier.

C. A. DRAVO, President.
WM. BURNS, Vice President.
JAMES WETTACH, Cashier.

Gibson & Wier, Solicitors.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL.....$100,000
PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT, ANDREW MILLER, EDWARD DUFF, JAMES GORDON, A. M. BROWN, S. J. WAINWRIGHT, J. D. ESTEP, JOHN SCHOONMAKER, H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—H. A. WEAVER.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Diamond and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital.....$100,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Discount Days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special attention paid to collection and correspondence.

DIRECTORS—John Watt, J. C. Anderson, Joseph Wagener, Chas. Schleiper, O. Hanson Love, Wm. Neal, James Lyon, Robt. J. Grier, Wm. H. Mechling, M. A. Guimer, Wm. McKee, Jos. Graff.

WM. H. MECHLING, President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, John Bell, Peter O'Neil, George Wilson, James McAin, J. Dorrington, Matthew Mawhinney, Jr., Joseph Ross, President. M. Hankahan, Cashier.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1873.

	Cents.
Bowser, Sam. A., North Buffalo, Pa	2
Eagle State Co., Cherryville, Pa	2
Fabian, Dr., Philadelphia, Pa	2
Guthrie, James V., Covington, Ky	2
McCune, W. R., city, Pa	2
McCain, Ed. S., Allegheny, Pa	2
O'Friel, Michael S., Allegheny, Pa	2
Sperry, Mary R., Uniontown, Pa	2
Walsh, Hugh, Readville, Mass	2

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

Death of a Well-Known Merchant.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Wm. R. Hays, the well-known merchant of this city, which sad event took place at his residence in the Eleventh ward yesterday morning at about five o'clock. The health of Mr. Hays has been feeble for several years, but his death was until within a few days entirely unexpected, and shocked many friends. The disease is stated to have been a complication of nervous and pulmonary disorders. Mr. Hays was in his sixtieth year, and as a business man and a business man was widely known and esteemed.

Allegheny Board of Health.

Last evening the Board of Health of Allegheny city met in their room in City Hall.

It was decided to order a sewer to be constructed at Spring Garden avenue and Reider's run.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to instruct the police to report all nuisances to Health Officer Hoch, who will promptly prosecute any violations of the city sanitary ordinances.

The project of die nfecting the sewers of the city was discussed, but no definite action was taken thereon. The chief object desired is to get the chief obstacle in the way of the Board.

Four Allegheny Policemen.

In the COMMERCIAL of Friday last we reported the arrest of four policemen in Allegheny, officers Cowell, Jones, Smith and Couch, charged with breaking into the house of Michael Heffman, keeping Heaman without authority and committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Catharine Heffman. The hearing in these cases was had last evening before Alderman D. L. Smith. The witnesses when put under oath failed to substantiate the charges to the extent laid in the information, and were partly unable to identify Messrs. Cowell, Jones and Smith as being of those who were at Heilman's house. Couch was, however, fully implicated, and being before Alderman held in $500 bail for his appearance at Court.

Appeals from Assessments.

The Committee on Appeals from City Assessments passed upon the following last evening:

The following reductions were allowed:

R. A. Hall, Fourteenth ward, from $2,000 to $1,000; Jane W. Hogg, Eighteenth ward, from $17,595 to $13,000.

Wm. C. Bidwell, Twentieth ward, from $56,710 to $47,710.

Joseph Dilworth, Eighteenth ward, from $60,550 to $51,250.

W. H. Brown, Thirty-third ward, from $5,800 to $5,150.

P. Coyle, Eleventh ward, from $8,090 to $6,500.

P. P. Kuepper, Sixteenth ward, from $10,000 to $8,000.

Jos. A. Musgrave, Seventh ward, from $7,040 to $6,200.

N. P. Sawyer, Fourteenth ward, from $50,000 to $38,000.

C. W. Boomer, Seventeenth ward, from $10,730 to $9,000.

James Lippincott, Eleventh ward, from $77,000 to $68,000.

James Hays, Eleventh ward, from $52,766 to $42,766.

Thomas Mellon, Fifth ward, from $9,200 to $8,000.

Thos. Bakewell, Seventeenth ward, assessed $61,645.

Wm. Johnson, Eleventh ward, assessed $1,975.

Thos. Carnahan, Eighteenth ward, assessed $7,120.

John H. Haller, Eleventh ward, assessed $1,600.

A. J. Ihling, Jr., Fifth ward, assessed $1,650.

A. Aschon, Eighth ward, assessed $5,600.

W. H. Brown, Twenty-third ward, assessed $102,000.

Geo. Shafer, Fifth ward, assessed $10,501.

Thomas Graham, Fifteenth ward, assessed $5,600.

James Elliott, Eleventh ward, assessed $4,430.

Mary J. Owens, Thirteenth ward, assessed $28,400.

The following were referred to the Assessor:

M. G. Barnett, Thirteenth ward, assessed at $24,800.

John Arthurs, Fourteenth ward, assessed $86,200.

Thomas Mellon, Twenty-first ward, assessed $68,000.

The committee will meet again on Friday evening.

REESE'S SELF-EXTINGUISHING GAS STOVE.

A Valuable Invention Successfully Tested.

Some two months since we directed public attention to a stove invented and tested off a short time by Mr. Hiram Rees, of the firm of Reese & Bissell, of this city. Since that time, Mr. Reese has had patents prepared and a stove regularly made for testing his appliances, and as it would be a test if in use upon a railway train. The point aimed at by the inventor is to secure the prompt and effectual extinguishment of every particle of fire in a car stove, whenever an accident occurs to the train. The motive which prompted this device was a humanitarian one, and the facts suggested by the horrible burnings, which, during the past few years, have attended the wrecking of passenger trains on some of our railways. In a majority of instances the loss of life by fire, after the collision or wreckage, was greater than that occasioned by the original maiming and crushing of passengers. To be thrown upon a railway track and down an embankment amid crashing timbers, is terrible indeed; but to run the risk of being roasted to death, if one happens to escape the shock, is even more than fancy with a peculiar horror. Mr. Reese has, by his invention, placed within the power of railway companies to prevent, at least to the extent of three-quarters, the total destruction of trains by fire in case of accident. We yesterday witnessed a test of this stove, at No. 221 Liberty street, opposite the Outer depot, and it has exceeded, in its practical workings, the most sanguine calculations of the inventor. The stove has been fired up for two hours, and was as hot as stoves are usually made. The cord which extends from the stove was also heated to the melting point of the re-arrovir in position, was pulled, and in the space of four or five seconds the flame was extinguished; and in one or two seconds more was able to put the hand in the mouth of the stove and take out the charred cinders. The working principle upon the flame by the sudden opening of a valve, and the extinguishment is almost instantaneous. The cord may be attached to any part of any accident tending to displace the timbers in the seat, the water will fall upon the fire and put it out, thus rendering it impossible for a conflagration to follow a collision or a smash-up. The stove is the most perfect thing that accomplishes the result satisfactorily. Indeed there has been but one defective as not to meet the approval of railroad men. Already some of the officials connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have called to see Mr. Reese's invention, and have expressed themselves entirely satisfied as to its efficiency as a means of preventing fires in case of damage to trains. The stove will be tested on the Pennsylvania Railroad as soon as the weather permits.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Sanitary Measures to be Enforced—Communication From New York—Instructions to be Issued and Circulated—Nuisances Reported.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Members present, Messrs McCandless, Fleming and President Gross.

IMPORTANT RESOLVES.

Dr. McCandless offered the following:

In view of the threatening indications of the appearing epidemic and to be choleric.

Resolved, That we hereby give notice to all property holders and tenants to at once have yards, cellars and premises thoroughly cleaned, and all persons refusing or neglecting to attend to this notice, will be subjected to the extreme penalty of the law.

Resolved, that the Street Commissioners be requested to co-operate with the Board of Health in sanitary measure and that the Mayor be requested to instruct the police to report all cases of nuisance in their respective districts to this office.

These resolutions were adopted.

MEMORANDUM ON MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

Dr. Gross read the following letter from the Secretary of the American Public Health Association:

BUREAU OF RECORDS OF VITAL STATISTICS, HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1873.

DRS. A. H. GROSS AND A. G. MCCANDLESS, Pittsburgh.

Dear Doctors: This mail conveys to you copies of Memorandum on Malignant Cholera, set forth by the Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association.

Please to make the use you deem proper of this circular, to aid local authorities of the chief cities of the Mississippi and Ohio valley, and of the Ohio valley, to set on foot the preventive sanitary measures that are needed.

Pittsburgh has suffered its full share by the irregular attacks of malignant cholera; you may, therefore, now your city has an open approach for the visitor.

The Executive Committee of the Association is now making a small edition of this circular to the chief towns west of the Alleghenies. The wish is to aid local authorities and to appeal to the common interest a special source of distribution of information and sanitary instructions.

Probably this circular is entirely unnecessary to your Boards, but as some of them may not be alive to your local press generally, the suggestions that the embodied in the memorandum will be useful. We shall be thankful if Pittsburgh be in any manner to stay the progress of the malady that is doing so much damage in Vienna.

With great respect,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Secretary of Am. Pub. H. A.

The communication was referred, on motion Health Officer Gray was instructed to have a sufficient number of copies of the memorandum attached to printed for circulation, and the Mayor was requested to have the Police assist in the circulation of the same.

A petition from citizens of the South Side complaining of a great nuisance in the bank of the river between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, was referred to the monthly committee, with power to act.

Similar action was taken as to nuisances created by filthy water from the Fourteenth Ward Brewery, corner of Fifth avenue and Robinson street.

Complaints having been made as to the filthy condition of the Diamond market, on motion, the Market Committee was instructed to have the same scrubbed twice a week during the hot season.

It was ordered that the manure heaps at the Point be removed.

Cormack Logue was relieved of the fine for neglecting to remove a nuisance on condition that he pay costs of suit.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Board of Health will meet hereafter every Friday afternoon.

THE examination of candidates for admission to the High School was concluded yesterday.

MRS. GEER, of Allegheny, was up again last evening before Mayor Carlow on four informations each for selling liquor to minors, and two for selling on Sunday. She was held for court in $500 on each information.

JAMES DUGAN, who was lately convicted in the Quarter Sessions of two assaults upon persons of his son JOHN, was evening procured the commitment of John to the House of Refuge. Mayor Carlow made out the necessary papers.

ABOUT nine O'CLOCK yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Twenty-seventh street, South Side. A conveyer ran into a horse, throwing it down, killing the horse instantly and smashing the wagon to pieces.

In the cellar of the house on Decatur street, occupied by Mrs. Howe, where the burning fat by was done where report, are two hundred and forty pairs of chickens, besides a large number of ducks, and geese. Manifestly, the Mayor's proclamation has not reached the places where it is most needed.

YESTERDAY an Italian girl who was selling a fruit stand in the Diamond, left her pocketbook on the stand while she went a short distance away, and when she returned she was minus fifty or sixty dollars. Two young men were seen lounging about the stand, and are thought to be the thieves, though no clue to their whereabouts has been obtained.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year by the Trustees of the Western University: President, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D.; Treasurer, Andrew Aimick; Secretary, Prof. M. B. Goff; Executive Committee, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Rev. John J. Clark, James Parks, James Parks, Jr., James King, M. D.; Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Geo. Woods, Chancellor.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts 2,100 head; market fairly active for choice shipping steers and prices for such with sales of good to choice at $5 25 @6 00; light, fairly steady to firm at $4 50 @5 10; corn fed Texans $4 50; shipments 1,291 head. Hogs—Receipts 7,400 head; market active, firm and higher; ranging at $4 20@4 75 for common to choice; with most of sales at $4,30@4 60; shipments 7,157 head.

THE COAL MINERS.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Over Two Thousand in Line.

Mass Meeting in McClurg's Grove—Letter from Hon. M. S. Humphries—Speeches of Messrs. Davis, Latta, Steiner, Archibald, Woolslayer, and Others.

The grand demonstration of the coal miners of Allegheny and adjoining counties, took place yesterday, and was one of the most imposing affairs of the kind ever held in Western Pennsylvania. The occasion of the celebration was the arrival of the day on which the new screen bill goes into operation, and, as it was previously announced, it was for the purpose of giving an idea of the numbers and importance of the miners assembled. The demonstration, as we have stated, was an imposing one, and the order maintained throughout, and the arrangements for the affair reflected credit upon all who took part in it. The number in line of procession could not have been much less than two thousand, while those who attended the mass meeting at McClurg's grove, and did not take part in the march would likely have swelled the number of miners in attendance to three thousand.

THE PROCESSION.

The column was formed in four divisions. The first comprised all the representatives from the pits on the Pan Handle route, Saw Mill Run, Castle Shannon, Keeling's works, Brownstown, Beck's Run and Six Mile Ferry.

The Second Division was composed of the miners from pits along the Monongahela river from Green Springs up to Elizabeth.

The Third Division embraced miners from the pits on the Connellsville route.

The Fourth Division embraced representatives from the pits located on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Fifth Division was composed of miners from Sandy Creek, Plum Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and from the Turtle Creek West Penn Road.

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

About twelve o'clock the formation of the line was completed and the column moved on in the following order:

Chief Marshal, John Cain, and Wm. Smith and Bernard McVay, Aids.

Detachment of City Police under command of Lieut. McCurry.

Mansfield Cornet Band.

Delegation from District No. 1, five hundred strong.

Washington Cornet Band.

Delegation from Pits on Pan Handle Route.

Miners from Oak Hill, headed by Turtle Creek Cornet Band.

Little Saw Mill Run Band.

Union Cornet Band.

Reed's Run Delegation.

Mt. Oliver Cornet Band.

Delegation from Keeling's Works.

Braddock's Silver Cornet Band.

Delegation from Bradford's Field.

West Elizabeth Band.

Delegation from the Works in and around West Elizabeth.

Birmingham Band.

Allegheny Cornet Band.

Delegation from the Works in and around West Elizabeth.

Delegation from Brownstown, Beck's Run and Six Mile Ferry.

Germania Band, of Allegheny.

Delegation from the N. Y. & C. Gas Coal Company's Works, at Hum Creek.

Wilson and Hum Creek Band.

East Deer Miners' Cornet Band.

Delegation from Works at Hite's Station.

Plank Road Band.

There were many flags and banners displayed in the procession, the latter having various mottoes, as noted below. The largest one was inscribed thus: "Allequippa No. 9. In Union there is strength, and we shall be stronger yet." On the reverse: "The Union forever and freedom for all, for an unjust invasion is an abomination to our God." The Manufield delegation had the following: "Our motto: Justice, Equality and Protection to American Labor." On the reverse, "By Industry we Thrive." On another banner from the same district, was the inscription: "American Miners." Also the words: "Liberty and Justice is all we Demand." The Turtle Creek delegation had the following: "Let Incribed upon their banner: "Hurrah for the 20th of June! we hope to have a small screen soon." A banner, carried by representatives of the Pan Handle roads, was: "Let justice be done though the Heavens fall." On the reverse: "The delegation carried an elegant silk banner, with portraits of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln painted thereon. Over the portraits was the inscription, "Honor to the Miner's champions." The Braddocks delegation had a banner with the following: "We will vote for the men who support our cause." We wish to avoid striking." "Miners ask for just weight and measure." On the Rock Run banner was the motto: "Miners of Rock Run should fall!" "The laborer is worthy of his hire." The Sandy Creek banner gave representations of the organization of miners in Sandy Creek, and the motto, and on one side was the quotation, "An unjust invasion is an abomination in the sight of God." The Plum Creek miners carried a banner showing on one side the interior of a coal mine, with a miner at work, with the miner weighman inspecting the scale. On the other was an incline showing a screen. Below the latter was the inscription, "All we ask is justice."

THE ROUTE.

A start was made about twelve o'clock, noon, and the procession proceeded over the following route: From Diamond to Market, Market to Second, Second to Market, along Market to Liberty, Liberty to Wood, Wood to Fourth avenue, Fourth avenue to Smithfield street, thence across the Suspension bridge to Carson street, Carson to Thirty-third street, and to McClurg's Grove in Ormsby borough. Arriving at the grove the procession marched round the speakers' stand and then the assembled throng filed in to hear the speakers.

THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Watt, President of the Association, by the announcement of the following list of officers:

President—J. Morrison Davis.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Street, Walter J. Reed, H. H. Harper, Archibald Wilcox, Hugh Wilcox, Henry Simpson, John Simpson, Thomas Wilson, Abram Ward.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Davis, on taking the chair, was vociferously applauded. He thanked the miners for the honor they had conferred upon him. The object for which they had assembled was to celebrate the passage of the miners screen bill, the first really important advantage achieved by the miners of Allegheny county. Although not entirely satisfactory, by the screen bill was the opening wedge which would eventually lead the way to the attainment of all the legislation which the interests of the miners demanded. The speaker then gave a history of the movement which culminated in the passage of the screen bill. After two bills had been defeated, a third was passed, and it goes into effect to-day. The contest was a long one, but it resulted in the success of the right. He took occasion to compliment, as the special champions of this measure, Messrs. George Archbold and Augustus Steiner, whose efforts and arguments at Harrisburg, had been mainly instrumental, in securing the passage of the bill.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HUMPHREYS.

The President then read the following letter which had been received from the Hon. M. S. Humphreys, in response to an invitation to be present at the meeting:

PITTSBURGH, June 23, 1873.

George Archbold, Esq., Secretary Miners' Association.

MY DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of yours of the 20th inst., notifying me that "the miners of this and surrounding counties intend having a public demonstration on the 26th of the inst., for the purpose of furthering the interests of the organization," and kindly inviting my attention to be present and address you. Previous engagements, I regret to state, require my absence from the city on that day, hence it shall be unable to attend. Long identified with my own trade association, I of course feel interested in similar institutions. The rapid advancement in the education of the masses, the triumphant adoption of the principle of the equality of all men, begets a spirit of inquiry naturally tending to the entire condition of the laboring classes. Even since the wealth of the nation through their labor and those who are the possessors of its representative—money, have been honor and capital are partners of the great firm called Society, in which the latter is the active and the former the silent. And in the distribution of the proceeds there should be a disposition to do so with a spirit of equity. To me there is a natural tendency to organization upon both sides, in order that through instrumentality a just basis for action may be established. In scientific, or mechanical organization, the subject and principle is thoroughly discussed and unanswered previous to its ratification, and thus beats and mischievous corroder of the harmonious. Labor organizations, to be of any effect, must be controlled by similar action. Intelligence upon every question, should be the watchword, and all subsequent action should be controlled by the right or wrong as ascertained through the light of intelligence. Labor organizations are too often controlled by men who do not give questions of difficulty that arise proper consideration, but make war upon wrongs that prove to be purely imaginative. This must not be. The right to labor must be maintained, and the true object of organization is to learn, and the combination and association of laboring men but urged them to do nothing that would bring disgrace upon themselves or interfere with the rights of others. He concluded amidst loud applause, and on motion three rousing cheers were given for the gentleman.

REMARKS OF MR. STEINER.

Mr. Augustus Steiner, a miner, and one who had taken great interest in favor of his fellow-workmen, was announced as the next speaker, and was received with great applause. He said that the pleasant faces before him made him feel that the miners are emancipated to some extent. There is a business in this question of the Screen bill, but after a while there will be good feeling between the operators and the miners. The bill is rather the operators' than the miners'. It is, however, in the right direction, and some movement was absolutely necessary. The speaker then explained the injustice done the miner in the matter of run coal. They did not receive pay for getting out all that the operator got paid for. One operator had said, in speaking of the bill that they did not want spies over their business. The operators have been met fair and square, and we want nothing but what is right before God and man. They claim that unjust discrimination in the screen bill had been before them some time they must see that justice is done. We are willing that they should have such sized screens as they wish—three-fourths inch, one and one-half inches, two inches or four inches, but we demand pay for taking out the slate. [Applause.] Let us stand for. [Applause.] If the operators could succeed they would result in unskilled labor. They said if the bill passed it would result in a rise of good in the market, but has it? [Cries of no, no!] They put forward propositions that are ridiculous, and they will take all they can get, be it right or wrong, justice or injustice to the laborer. If they can find a market for poor coal should not the miner receive pay for getting it out? The operators differ as to the amount of nut coal in the bituminous basin; they vary in the estimates, thirteen, fifteen and twenty-five bushels to the ton hundred being mentioned. A spirit of arbitration and an amicable settlement of the differences. There are good men, honest men among the operators, but there are those who have been treated badly and who had gone to do us justice. [The speaker here criticised the Legislature, he was very severe in his remarks among the Unions, and thus defeat them. They are determined to have their rights. Let us stand for. [Applause.] He had challenged a public discussion of the question of the Screen bill, but it had been accepted. [Applause.]

After passing a vote of thanks to the officers and speakers, the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of H. W. Wier, Esq., J. A. G. Ruffner, Esq., of Indiana county, and D. F. Patterson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, being duly qualified, were admitted to practice in this Court. Also, on motion of E. A. Scheyer, Esq., G. S. Crosby, Esq., of Parker City, was admitted to practice.

In the matter of P. B. Manning, Armstrong county, alleged bankrupt, on motion of S. C. Schoyer, Esq., and on petition, &c., filed, a preliminary restraining order was granted against certain execution creditors.

In the matter of George W. Rockwell, of Erie county, bankrupt, after argument, the motion to vacate the order hearing on the petition for the appointment of J. C. Sturgeon as provisional assignee should not be revoked until the July term at Erie was granted.

In the matter of James A. Gochenour, of Allegheny county, bankrupt, an order of sale of assets of the President and Managers of the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies were directed to produce, before Register Harper and, as to assignee, certain telegrams for inspection on examination.

A petition was filed by Jacob Bostwick for adjudication of Chapman Lydick, of Indiana county.

O. G. Brown, of Armstrong county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself.

Jacob Opperman, of Allegheny county, and Abraham F. Dumm, of Warren county, Ohio, comprised partners of the great firm called Society, in which the latter furnishes the capital and the former the skill, shape of profits, would scarcely have the hardihood to attempt the infamous injustice when the truth thereof is fully made known. The miners have been contending for a full recognition of all labor performed and a just compensation therefor, and in this, I think, there can be no injustice. With present facilities and with careful, manly and deliberate action, I believe it will be obtained. Associations of laboring men, properly conducted, should not entrench themselves too strongly within the pale of right personal, or otherwise, for while rights are sacred, yet we owe to each other a duty which justice requires to be performed. Capital is always separate and apart from himself, and the two should not be confounded, for the capitalist can make an order of fifty thousand, and still is but a man with one man's rights, rights that should be no better than the poorest workman in his employ, while the capital he owns may represent the labor of hundreds or thousands, the thought and life of as many, who as the declining years of life produce a decline of earnings, have probably grown poor in the service. Hoping for a fair partnership in the industry of the nation, we, through our organization, should contend for. The object of our trade associations is not to level down but to level up. Failing to drag down those who have gone up, but while willing to agree upon a course leading to a higher plain of equity, removing each barrier that impedes our march. The world is prone to classify labor as a commodity. All men, however, should have a mission to perform it is to teach mankind to the contrary. The theory should be something learned from the man, with no individual rights, the same as coal or iron, and that it must be regulated alone by the laws of supply and trade, is not in my opinion correct, and trades associations should be instrumental in teaching its errors. Coal and iron have no sentient being, no thirst, no hunger, no hopes, no fears, nor rights, or will, no responsibility or duty. But labor has; it means arms and legs, and you cannot sever them with impunity from the living man, and pack them off and sell them in our markets. Labor means hearts and brains; labor means immortal soul, whose passage of life and eternal future is influenced more or less by the way it is treated here. But I shall not elaborate. Some future opportunity will likely present itself, when I can express my views more fully to you upon the legitimate organization of various trades. Hoping that unbounded success may attend your organization, and trusting its counsels may be controlled with unity, wisdom and discretion, I remain hastily, Your obedient servant,

M. S. HUMPHREYS.

On the conclusion of the letter, three cheers were given for Senator Humphreys.

The President then introduced the Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, whom he characterized as an ardent and staunch friend of the miners, at a time when they had friends.

REMARKS OF MR. LATTA.

On rising his appearance, Mr. Latta was loudly applauded. He said that he had advocated the Screen bill, as a just measure, but not as embodying all that the miners were entitled to. It was the very best bill that could be had from the last Legislature, and therefore they were content to take it as the best they could get. One thing was to be considered, and that was, that all the power of the coal capital in the State was used to defeat that bill. [A voice—That's so.] There could have been no better compromise, and the miners and shown their wisdom by taking the bill as it was passed. It was a grand triumph for the miners, as the President had remarked, and other just demands would be conceded by and by. It was a triumph, not only for the miners of Pennsylvania, but for the laboring men of the whole State and nation. [Applause.] It was a recognition of the right of the laborer for compensation for all the service which he rendered; and the condemnation of the practice which would defraud him of a part. [Applause.] It was a legislative recognition of the divine injunction, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

The speaker then discussed the mutual relations between labor and capital, and the means employed by both for their mutual benefit and protection. Capital combined for various purposes, and why in the name of heaven should not labor combine? [Cheers.] He commended as right and honorable the combination and association of laboring men, but urged them to do nothing that would bring disgrace upon themselves or interfere with the rights of others. He concluded amidst loud applause, and on motion three rousing cheers were given for the gentleman.

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